"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are for showers and southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,327. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong and active.

Wheat, 84⅝; corn, 31⅞; cotton, 8.

FOREIGN—Four French officers and twenty-nine native troops are dead or missing in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, Central Africa. Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador at Paris, his wife, and their whole household were seriously poisoned by eating shellfish, and only the most drastic measures saved some of their lives. The Count of Turin has challenged Prince Henri of Orleans to fight a duel, the Prince having declined to meet the young Lieutenant who was chosen by lot to meet him. The sealing question was discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. The Baireuth musical festival was opened with the performance of "Parsifal." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, addressed the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris in the French language.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Russia threatens to cross the frontier unless Turkey evacuates Thessaly immediately.

A Jersey City fisherman caught a 103-pound turtle on Saturday with a hook and line. He was pulling in a weakfish, when the turtle snapped at it and got fastened on the hook.

Col. John Bradbury and his wife, Mrs. Lucy Bradbury, arrived in the city last evening and are apparently as happy as a bridegroom and bride on their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Bradbury was somewhat nervous when she alighted from the train at the Grand Central Station, but appeared to be perfectly satisfied with her situation. Col. Bradbury stated that the reconciliation was complete, and that after remaining here a few days they would journey to Europe.

Ricardo de Requesens, now imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of counterfeiting Costa Rican bank notes, last night issued what he says is a full confession. He exonerates Frederica Mora from any complicity or knowledge in the crime, says the counterfeiting was bargained for several years ago, and that a nephew of one of the high Government officials was cognizant of the scheme. He says Mrs. Reineman was jealous of his (De Requesens's) mother-in-law, and accused Mora from spite.

Page 3.

The latest accounts from the Klondike gold fields, in Alaska, are not less glowing than were the first. Some stories of rich discoveries seem to reach the limits of credulity. The rush for the fields continues from towns in Alaska and from the State of Washington.

Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company met yesterday and issued a circular denouncing the proposed plan of consolidation of the company with the East River Company, and urging stockholders not to go into it. The promoters of the scheme are going ahead with their plans, and it is said J. P. Morgan will finance the deal, if stockholders desire cash instead of stock in the new company.

Selma Larsen, a young Swedish governess employed at Staatsburg, N. Y., started on Saturday for this city to visit a married sister here. Miss Larsen was apparently in the best of health and spirits. En route she lost her reason, and at Fishkill she was taken from the train to a hospital. Her reason returned, but an illness, the cause of which is not publicly known, seized her, and she died within twenty-four hours. Her relatives will not discuss the case.

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Two truckmen were fatally crushed July 7 at the home of the Sisters of Misericorde, while handling a hogshead of molasses. The second died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital.

Provisions of the Tariff bill as it finally left the hands of the conferrees, with a detailed statement of the many changes made by the conference committee from Senate and House rates in the various schedules.

Charles Frederick A. Meisel, examining chemist in the Custom House, has been relieved from duty. Mental strain caused by hard work has made medical treatment necessary.

Page 5.

Ellen Peck, the notorious confidence woman who swindled Dr. Lott of Brooklyn out of $10,000, is still at large.

Azure, Fleeting Gold, Halton, Brandywine, Dacian, and Sir Vassar won the races at the Brighton Beach track yesterday.

Charles Drake, arraigned for drunkenness, escaped punishment through the intercession of his eleven-year-old daughter Lillian.

The thirty members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, who are making a bicycle service trip to Sag Harbor, are making satisfactory progress.

Percy Alden, said to be an English subject, refused to sing "God Save the Queen" during an entertainment on board the steamship Mobile.

John C. Sheehan and a number of Tammany district leaders met last night and talked over the local political situation. George F. Waring was mentioned as a candidate for Mayor of New York.

Despondent through inability to procure work, Paul Phomasch jumped overboard from a ferryboat yesterday. Two men leaped after him, and with difficulty secured him. He died soon afterward.

In the regatta at Larchmont yesterday Commodore Postley's schooner Colonia defeated the Emerald, sailed by Capt. Hank Haff. The Raccoon won the race for thirty-footers from the Caroline and Musme.

Bicyclists were greatly interested yesterday in Magistrate Pool's decision, that persons cannot be criminally prosecuted when they fail to return wheels which have been hired without a time limit. Several lawyers were interviewed, and they agreed that the Magistrate's reasoning was sound.

Four men prominent in the American cycling trade will sail for Europe on Thursday. There is much speculation as to the purpose of their trip. One story is to the effect that they will endeavor to protect the patents on chainless wheels, and another is that they will try to secure an agreement from English manufacturers to maintain rates.

Page 7.

Thousands of worshippers are attending the Novena, prior to the Feast of St. Anne, observed at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste. The relic of St. Anne is adored by most of the visitors who throng the church from 6 A. M. till evening. Many curious requests are inscribed in the register kept at the shrine.

Page 9.

The Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore yesterday filed objections to the issuance of receivers' certificates for the purpose of buying new rolling stock for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system.

Page 10.

Lawyer Hubert Van Dyke denies he promised to be responsible for Miss Mary Kellard's hotel bill at the Bartholdi. Manager Smith asserts he did.

Brooklyn firemen, while extinguishing a small blaze yesterday at 263 Snedeker Avenue, discovered an illicit still. The family occupying the house was arrested.

The manner of burning garbage in the New Brighton (S. I.) crematory has given offense to residents, and they yesterday had the crematory Trustees in court, where they were lectured by Justice Gaynor.

Page 11.

Mary Smith, or Schmidt, was taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday and several charges of theft were made against her. She was held in $200 bail for trial.

W. H. Bellwood of Philadelphia was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and a charge was made against him of having stolen diamond earrings valued at $2,200 and a necklace worth $875 from Marcus & Co. Lawyer House demanded that Marcus & Co. should produce their books. They refused, and Magistrate Wentworth said he would issue a subpoena for the account books of the firm. Bellwood was held in $5,000 bail.

Page 12.

The Park Board yesterday adopted the report on plans and specifications for the botanical buildings in Bronx Park, despite the protest of the Fine Arts Society.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City has vetoed the June payrolls of the Street and Water Board. He does not object to the sums involved, but to the procedure in ordering the payment.

Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance, has refused permission to do business in the State to three Prussian insurance companies on account of the discrimination in Prussia against New York companies.

The R. Rothschild's Sons Company made an assignment yesterday in this city and Cincinnati. It manufactured bar, saloon, office, and store fixtures, and the failure is attributed in part to the effect of the Raines law.

A customs official managed to ride free to New Haven Sunday on one of the New Haven Line of steamers. When he boarded the boat for the return trip he was put ashore.

Justice Truax yesterday denied the application of Martin Thorn to be admitted to bail, and dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out Thursday. He declined to pass on the question of jurisdiction or the regularity of the indictment.

The First Naval Battalion, Naval Militia of New York, will assemble on the United States steamship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, on Saturday next and sail for Fisher's Island, where the men wil engage in drills and heavy gun practice.

Sugar stock scored an extreme advance yesterday of nearly 11 points, and made a new record, reaching 144½, but later receded to 141⅝ at the close, 116,000 shares being traded in. The advance was caused by the new tariff schedule on sugar, which was construed as more favorable to the refiners than the House schedule.

Five Italians played cards for money in Brooklyn through Sunday night into yesterday morning. John Rocco, who made the largest winnings, was accused of cheating. A quarrel followed, knives were drawn, and Rocco, against whom the odds were four to one, was thrown, and received nine wounds in the back. He is dying and his assailants are in jail.

Weeks ago representatives of a number of Brooklyn railroads arrived at a mutually satisfactory understanding with the Bridge Trustees as to terms upon which the bridge could be used by surface and elevated roads, and so give unbroken travel between the two cities. Minor, but necessary, details of the plans were to have been perfected at once. Soon afterward D. O. Mills, R. P. Flower, William Rockefeller, George Gould, and others, representing a syndicate, it is believed, became active in an effort to consolidate the systems, and nothing more has been publicly heard of the minor and necessary details first referred to.

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BROOKLYN MAN'S SUICIDE.

Gustav A. Flack, an Artist, Leaps into the River at Pokegama Falls in Minnesota.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., July 19.—A man who registered at the hotel here as Gustav A. Flack of Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide to-day by jumping into the river just above Pokegama Falls. Flack came to Grand Rapids ten days ago and was engaged in making a painting of the falls. He did not make any friends here, and not much is known of him.

This morning he left the hotel for the falls and on arriving there jumped into the river just above them and was dashed over and on to the rocks below. His body was recovered immediately, but life was extinct.

Flack left no explanation as to why he committed suicide. A note found in his room at the hotel directed that his watch be sold and the proceeds used to ship his body to Buffalo, where he has relatives. He was about fifty years old.

There are but three persons by the name of Flack in the Brooklyn directory, and the name of the suicide does not appear among them.

WANT NO BASEBALL PLAYING.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting Held in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—A mass meeting to protest against Sunday baseball playing was held to-night in the Dunham Avenue Christian Church.

The meeting adopted resolutions calling upon the Mayor to abate the baseball playing as a nuisance every day in the week, and a resolution was adopted declaring that the baseball company ought not to be patronized on week days because it had games on Sunday.

About $200 was pledged to a fund with which to fight the company.

WORK ON CHICAGO RIVERS.

Gen. Wilson of the Army Looking into Proposed Improvements.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, arrived here to-night. To-morrow, in company with Major Marshall of the Engineering Corps and persons interested in navigation, he will inspect both the Calumet and Chicago Rivers on the steamer Viola.

The idea is to determine whether the War Department will co-operate in the movement to deepen Chicago River to twenty feet. It has already been decided to deepen the Calumet to that depth.

It is said Major Marshall will recommend doing away with most of the centre pier bridges now on the Chicago River. Deepening the stream would necessitate lowering the tunnel.

A DUCK STORY FROM JERSEY.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 19.—From Englewood comes a duck story. The duck in it is a few days old, and is healthy and strong. And it is practically a double duck. One duck is said to be perfectly formed and all complete, but at the shoulders there starts a second one. This one is also said to be perfectly formed as far as it goes, but at the shoulders it merges into the other duck. The second duck rests on the back of the first, with the feet up in the air. The owner is John Martin of Liberty Road, a produce farmer.

THE TRIAL OF JESUS.

Proceedings in the Court Discussed by Prof. Knowlton at Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 19.—Prof. J. C. Knowlton lectured to-night on "The Trial of Jesus From a Lawyer's Standpoint." In the course of his lecture he said:

"One's faith in Christianity is in no way involved in answering the question whether Christ was hanged on the cross in violation of human law or under due process of law. He might have been regularly convicted and condemned to death without casting a doubt upon his accepted mission. Christianity rests upon a firmer basis than the mistakes of the Jews. The criminal proceedings against Jesus may have been right or wrong. It matters little whether the hanging was done legally or illegally under human law."

The professor said, however, that the Sanhedrin was a corrupt court, prejudiced against Jesus, and that there were irregularities in the trial without number. Jesus was acquitted before Pilate of the charge of treason, but was condemned to death for blasphemy. Instead of being stoned to death, according to the Jewish law, he was crucified, according to the Roman custom, because the priests feared to stone him before the multitude which followed him. If he had been condemned for an offense against Judaism and punished accordingly, humanity would have given the Jews more sympathy, and the dying prayer of Jesus might have been answered.

Austin, Nichols & Co.

beg to advise their trade that they have received an invoice of Green Mountain *certified* condensed milk, and can now fill orders without delay. They commend it as being superior to ordinary condensed milk.—Adv.

STORY OF DE REQUESENS

Declares Mora Was Not Involved in the Counterfeiting of Costa Rican Notes.

NO POLITICS IN THE SCHEME

Mrs. Reineman, He Says, Was Jealous, and Her Testimony Instigated by Spite and Cupidity—The Bargain for Bad Money Made Years Ago.

A typewritten document purporting to be the full confession of Ricardo de Requesens of the counterfeiting of $1,000,000 in notes of the Bank of Costa Rica was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night. De Requesens was arrested with Mrs. Eugenie Reineman several weeks ago, and was indicted, and is now a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail.

A week ago Mrs. Reineman went on the stand at the examination of Frederick Mora, accused of being a confederate of De Requesens in a plot against the Costa Rican Government and several assistants in the counterfeiting job, and turned State's evidence. She gave a detailed account of the plan of the conspirators to float the counterfeit money in the Central American Republic. The statement furnished by De Requesens is in most points absolutely contradictory of Mrs. Reineman's story, and he exonerates Mora from any connection with the counterfeiting.

At Ludlow Street Jail last night De Requesens sent word to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES through a night keeper that he had made this confession, and desired to have it published.

De Requesens's Confession.

The confession, or statement, is as follows: Señor José Campos and Señor José Villalobos of Costa Rica came to this city from San Francisco, Cal., about July, 1894, bringing with them two stones already engraved to print $1,000,000 in one-hundred-dollar bills of the Bank of Costa Rica. Campos showed me the office of the one-hundred-dollar note of the said bank, and asked me how much it would cost to print $1,000,000, adding that he had had the stones made in California, for which he had paid $500. He said the stones were in his possession here. I answered that that kind of work could not be done by lithographic process, but by steel plates.

He asked me then how much it would cost to make the steel plates and print the bills. I said $5,000, and that I would do the job if he advanced $1,000. He agreed and gave me the money. The following day Campos and Villalobos left this city and went to London, expecting that upon their return here the work would be delivered to them, but I had done nothing and had no intention of doing anything in the matter.

Sent Word to the Bank.

Seven months after that, in the month of February, 1895, I became acquainted with Mr. Mora through a letter of introduction given to him for me by Señor Bolet Peraza's son. The object of Mr. Mora's visit to my office was to publish a pamphlet in which he, Mora, commented on a discriminating law called "Law Against Foreigners," issued by President Iglesias of Costa Rica.

After printing this pamphlet I never saw Mr. Mora again till July, 1895, when I went to pay him a visit, and asked him if he knew the members of the Bank of Costa Rica. He said he knew most of them personally, adding that Señor Braulio Morales, one of the largest shareholders in the bank and his son-in-law, Señor A. Ortuno, who, he thought, was the cashier of the bank, were at present stopping at the Hotel Central, 156 West Fourteenth Street. I asked Mr. Mora if he would convey to those gentlemen some important information which I wished to give them. Mr. Mora said yes, and asked me what it was. I asked Mr. Mora to tell Señors Morales and Ortuno that two persons from Costa Rica (whose names I did not disclose to Mr. Mora) had been in this city trying to make arrangements for the counterfeiting of $1,000,000 in notes of the Bank of Costa Rica.

Mr. Mora approved my determination to expose the attempted crime. He went at once to inform Morales and Ortuno, and asked them if they would meet me and talk the matter at length with me. They said no, there was no need of it, because the bank had already been informed by the Government of Costa Rica of the attempted counterfeiting.

Bleeding the Conspirators.

When Campos and Villalobos returned from London I got $1,000 more from them, and I let them go to Costa Rica under the impression that I would do the job and send the bills to them as soon as possible, probably in two or three months, but I had no intention of doing anything at all. They promised to pay me $3,000 more on delivery of the bills. They wrote me many letters asking how the work was progressing, but I always answered them with excuses. Then Señor Salvador Ocampos came to New York instead of José Campos and José Villalobos, about July, 1895, and urged me to do the work. I promised Ocampos to do the work if he gave me $1,000 cash to begin at once. He did so, and I spent that amount in making proofs on copper plates for photo-engraving process. I showed Ocampos two of these plates on which the bill was printed but not engraved, and he thought the work was already started in earnest. After showing the plates to him, I threw them in the river. He went back to Costa Rica and I never thought of the matter any more.

After his arrival in Costa Rica he wrote to me several letters asking me how the job was progressing. My answers were always evasive and asking for more money. Finally he and Villalobos became disgusted and sent Señor A. Quiros here to push the work. Señor Quiros was the confidential secretary of Señores Ocampos and Villalobos, and it was Señor Quiros who wrote all the letters which I received from them, because, though Señores Ocampos and Villalobos are men of property, they cannot write nor even sign their own names.

Getting Close to the Government.

I must state here that Señor A. Quiros is a nephew of Señor Juan B. Quiros, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Iglesias, which made me suspect that the Secretary of War had something to do with the counterfeiting business. When Señor Quiros arrived in the city and urged me to do the work, promising me a good reward, I thought seriously for the first time of doing the counterfeiting. Señor Quiros promised me $10,000 upon the delivery of the notes. This was last November. I at once had copper plates made by photo engraving, for which I paid about $500. I gave the plates to Mr. Dohm, who transferred them to his stones and corrected what was not right on the plates. He spent several weeks doing this work and finished it last February. He made about 5,400 bills.

Señor Quiros saw them and was very much pleased with them. Two days after, Señor Quiros received a letter from Ocampos, written in a hand unknown to me, in which he ordered Quiros to return at once to Costa Rica, warning him not to say on his arrival there he had been in New York, because there were some rumors afloat in Costa Rica about the counterfeiting. In that letter Ocampos ordered me to send the bills to him in a piano, an organ, or a sofa. Quiros showed me Ocampos's letter three days after he received it, because he was in love with a woman here, and did not like to return to Costa Rica yet. I went and bought his ticket, paid his boarding house bill, and gave him besides $50 cash to purchase several things he needed, because, in the three and a half months he remained here, he spent all the money he brought, at the rate of $120 a week, and I advanced him as a loan $394, which he has not yet paid me.

After Quiros left for Costa Rica Mr. Dohm and I cut the bank notes at nighttime, and the next day we took them to my house in Long Island City to number them. When the notes were numbered, I took to my house the sofa which I had had in my office since December last. I packed the bills into it and went to get an express to take the sofa to the pier of the Atlas Line, and I shipped it to Ocampos. While Mr. Dohm and I were working on the bills, Mrs. Chevin scolded me, and said to Mr. Dohm: "Take those bills away as soon as you can; I don't like to have them here."

Mr. Houseman had nothing to do with the counterfeiting, but as he saw me many times in my private office with Mr. Dohm, he may have suspected something.

The Trip to Costa Rica.

I arrived in Port Limon with Mrs. Reineman under the name of Mr. Reineman. President Iglesias had arrived in Limon by express train about 11 A. M., and was waiting for the arrival of the steamer. Not finding my real name on the list of passengers, he telegraphed to the capital asking for my description, and must have got it, because he acted as if he was sure who I was. The proprietor of the hotel in Limon gave me and Mrs. Reineman a room right close to the one occupied by the President, so that we could be better watched by him. Next day, after we landed, the Chief of Police and the private secretary of Iglesias came to Limon by special train, and I must have been identified, because the Governor of the Port ordered me to go on board at once and leave the country.

Before landing, Mrs. Reineman concealed under her dress the four packages of bills which we had brought in a satchell from New York, and she smuggled them through the Custom House. Noticing that we were closely watched and might be searched, we decided to put the four packages of bills upon a wardrobe in the hotel. I went on board, telling Mrs. Reineman not to touch the packages.

While I was on board, Ocampos arrived from the capital, because I had telegraphed to him, calling him down. He and Señor Chacon, one of the witnesses sent here by the Government of Costa Rica, and who acted as a confederate of Ocampos in Limon, came on board and I took them both into my cabin, where I delivered to them the bill of lading and Consular invoice in the presence of Mrs. Reineman. The sofa had arrived in Limon about three weeks before we did. I also gave Chacon and Ocampos a letter supposed to have been written by Angel Puerta, so as to protect Ocampos in case anything should be discovered. This letter was written by Houseman at my dictation, but I think Houseman did not suspect the meaning of it.

During our interview on board, I told Ocampos and Chacon to go and get the four packages of bills I had left on the wardrobe in the hotel as soon as Mrs. Reineman should leave for San José. I asked Ocampos for $4,000, which he had promised to pay me, and also for the balance in coffee. He said he had only $200 in Costa Rica money in his pocket to pay his expenses and 100 bags of coffee, which he would ship to me at once. Ocampos said if Mrs. Reineman went to San José he would pay her the money he owed me in about two weeks. This and the fact that Mrs. Reineman was to receive $3,000 as her share in the transaction explains her trip to the capital. When Ocampos and Chacon left the steamer they were arrested, and the authorities found in Ocampos's pockets $1,900 American money, the letter of Angel Puerta, the bill of lading and Consular invoice. I have this from Mrs. Reineman.

Mrs. Reineman's Enterprise.

As I said before, I told Mrs. Reineman not to remove the four packages of bills I had left on the wardrobe for Ocampos, but as Mrs. Reineman knew Ocampos had been arrested, she thought she could make some money with the four packages of bills by selling them to somebody in San José, and she took them up with her, and made arrangements with Walcott, a waiter in the Hotel Imperial, where she was stopping, and gave him the four packages of bills, so that he could put them in circulation. She told me that the waiter put in circulation about $20,000, and the balance of $80,000 was found in his possession when he was arrested. It was, therefore, through Mrs. Reineman's cupidity that the bills were put in circulation.

Mrs. Reineman and I never had many quarrels during our acquaintance, because she was always jealous of my mother-in-law. Mrs. Reineman has always hated Mrs. Chevin, and has tried very hard to induce me to leave her. I have always refused, and that embittered her more against Mrs. Chevin. She never missed an opportunity to talk against Mrs. Chevin in the presence of other people.

This hatred was intensified while we have been in jail, because she thought I had transferred all my property to Mrs. Chevin and not to her, as she expected. She has said at the hearing that she supported me, which is entirely false. I authorize everybody to inquire at 342 West Twenty-third Street, where she lived, and where I paid for her room and board, giving my own checks weekly for it. I also paid part of her expenses at 158 West Fourteenth Street. While we have been in jail I have paid also all her expenses, amounting for both in thirty-seven days to about $140. Mrs. Reineman said many times to me that she would revenge herself on Mrs. Chevin. "I will bring her here," she said, and she has done it. She has accused Mrs. Chevin of helping me to put the bills in the sofa, a job which I did myself and in which Mrs. Chevin had no part at all.

Exonerates Mora.

I have never given Mr. Mora to understand by word or deed that I was engaged in counterfeiting. Knowing his honesty and integrity, I had every reason to believe that if I confessed to him what I was doing he would have dropped my acquaintance at once. I have seen by the reports of the hearing that Mrs. Reineman has testified that she and I, together with Mr. Mora, had conversations about this counterfeiting, which is a deliberate lie and a rancorous slander.

Since I became acquainted with Mrs. Reineman Mr. Mora has always objected to my relations with her and often advised me to drop her. He gave me good reasons to leave Mrs. Reineman, which I was foolish enough to tell her. For this reason she has always been a bitter enemy to Mr. Mora. While we have been in jail she tried very hard to induce me to implicate Mr. Mora in the counterfeiting business. I said no. Mr. Mora has absolutely nothing to do with this affair, and I shall never accuse an innocent person.

She told me that she had been offered $2,000 by agents of the Government of Costa Rica, and also immunity, if she could implicate Mr. Mora, and said I could get the same. "You are a fool if you refuse," she said; "the Government of Costa Rica has no interest in punishing you or me; it is Mr. Mora whom they wish to cripple. You do not have to make any charge against him; all you have to do is to corroborate my testimony." I rejected these infamous insinuations and she finally got mad and said, "Well I am determined to get out of this place at any cost." When I heard this criminal determination I wrote a letter to Mr. Mora, on July 2, telling him what Mrs. Reineman intended to do. She carried out her criminal plan, and four days later Mr. Mora was arrested. Her testimony in court is a tissue of lies.

Denounces Mrs. Reineman.

In view of these intrigues, I have determined to make this spontaneous and sincere confession, by which I assume the grave responsibility of my acts and place the blame on those who have shared in them, hoping that this frank confession may exonerate the innocent persons whom Mrs. Reineman has so unjustly implicated in this unfortunate affair. Her testimony has been prompted by fear of punishment, jealousy, spite, and cupidity.

In short, Salvador Ocampos and José Villalobos, two coffee planters residing in the Village of Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, are the initiators of the counterfeiting scheme. They are the true owners of the counterfeit notes, which they intended to put in circulation for their own personal benefit. I know this, because they assured me so, and explained to me in detail the means by which they expected to put them in circulation in their coffee transactions with other planters.

It has been asserted by agents of the Government of Costa Rica that the counterfeit money would serve to promote a revolution and upset the Government. I do not see how two uneducated men, who cannot even write, could be such important factors in any political plot. These men never talked politics to me, and judging by the fact that a nephew of one of the members of the Cabinet was their secretary and confidential agent in New York, I do not believe that they are opposed to the Government of Iglesias. My most intimate conviction is that the counterfeit money was to be put in circulation for the personal benefit of Ocampos, Villalobos, and Quiros.

(Signed,) RICARDO DE REQUESENS.

Mrs. Reineman in Concealment.

Mrs. Reineman was liberated from Ludlow Street Jail on bail last week, and since that time her whereabouts have been known only to her bondsmen and to the Secret Service men in charge of the case.

She at one time lived in Pittsburg, and some of her acquaintances advanced the opinion that she had gone back there to remain until required by the United States District Attorney to give further evidence in the case.

RIKER'S DRUG STORE HAS REMOVED And is now **OPEN FOR BUSINESS**—in new building—South West Corner Sixth Avenue and **TWENTY-THIRD** Street.—Adv.

BRADBURY AND WIFE HERE

Arrive at Grand Central Station on Chicago Limited, and Are Driven Away.

WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE

Mrs. Bradbury Removes Her Veil and Discloses a Beautiful Face—Reconciliation Appears Complete—Whole Affair to be Forgotten.

Col. John Bradbury and his handsome wife, Mrs. Lucy Bradbury, née Lucy Banning, are in New York and are seemingly as happy as a bridegroom and bride on their honeymoon trip. They are perfectly reconciled, and could not be better satisfied, apparently, than if they had been wedded but yesterday.

The reunited couple arrived at the Grand Central Station last evening on the Chicago Limited at 6:30 o'clock. There was a large crowd of newspaper men at the station to see them and one or two of Bradbury's close friends. When the train pulled into the station there was a move forward toward the platform on Track 3. The Bradburys were in the second Mann boudoir car. Col. Bradbury was the first to alight, and he gallantly assisted his wife down the car steps. The Colonel wore a blue suit of clothes, with a double-breasted pea jacket and a white soft hat. He was fairly beaming as he stepped down on the platform.

Mrs. Bradbury Contented.

Mrs. Bradbury wore a white jacket, the historic blue dress that she appeared in at the San Francisco police court and pleaded to the charge of improper conduct with H. Russell Ward, and a large Gainsborough hat, covered with a heavy blue veil. In her hands she held a lot of golden ornaments, and as she stood up against the railing waiting for her husband to get through talking with friends, she would occasionally place some breath-perfuming tablets in her mouth. She appeared to be somewhat nervous, but aside from that, she appeared to be perfectly contented and satisfied with her situation at present. The only time she raised her almost impenetrable veil was when she lifted the perfumed lozenges to her mouth. The bystanders, hearing that it was the much-advertised Mrs. Bradbury, took a careful look at her and watched her every movement. But she did not make many. Mrs. Bradbury, they could easily see, despite the veil, was a beautiful woman. Her hair, they observed, was dark brown, the latest color affected by the woman who has gained world-wide notoriety on account of her elopement and return to her husband.

Col. Bradbury Interviewed.

As soon as Col. Bradbury had assisted his wife from the train a man rushed up to him and handed him a letter. Col. Bradbury leaned up against the car he had just alighted from and began to peruse the letter. When he had finished the letter a reporter accosted him. After asking about the trip, and receiving a reply that the journey from Chicago was most delightful, Col. Bradbury said:

"Yes, we are reconciled. We shall stay in New York a few days, and then we shall journey to Europe. We have no definite plans as yet. In fact, we have not discussed the matter very much on our way from Chicago here. I do not care to give my address in New York, for the Lord knows I have been bothered enough by newspaper men. I think now that the reconciliation has taken place, that the newspapers should let us alone. You can say for me that I may go to the Waldorf and that I may not go there. It was our intention to have met in New York, but I was troubled so much by reporters, and then Mrs. Banning at the last moment wired me to go to Chicago. It may be possible that Mrs. Bradbury and myself will go to some seaside resort before we go abroad. Now, that is all I have to say. Good-bye."

Couple's Whereabouts Unknown.

Col. Bradbury was beaming all over as he took his wife's arm and followed a friend down the platform to the west side of the station, where there was a landau in waiting. The three got in, and the friend, in a loud voice to the coachman said: "To the Waldorf." This was all a "bluff," as the couple did not go to the Waldorf—at least not for three hours after arriving in the city. This was said merely to throw the crowd of reporters that had gathered about the train off the scent.

"Good-bye," said Col. Bradbury to the reporters as he lifted his hat very politely. In walking with her husband to the carriage Mrs. Bradbury seemed in light spirits, and she gave a skip or so to show that whatever grief she may have had in eloping with H. Russell Ward from Los Angeles, Cal., to San Francisco, and the subsequent incarceration and trial to interrupt her conduct, did not at all detract from her buoyancy. When she got into the carriage she threw back her veil, and then the crowd had an opportunity to gaze upon her features. They saw a really beautiful woman, with a smiling countenance that showed no signs of sorrow or internal conflict. She smiled on the crowd benignantly and when the carriage drove out she partly turned her face as if to see what impression she had made on the crowd of curiosity seekers.

"She's a 'peach,'" said one young man.

"I wouldn't mind running away with her myself," vouchsafed another.

H. Russell Ward's Influence.

As Col. Bradbury was getting into the carriage there was a sort of blockade of carriages in front of it, and he talked further with a reporter. He said that it was his belief that H. Russell Ward had exerted an undue influence over his wife, and that she would have never done what she did had it not been for his uncanny spell over her. "I am positive of this," he said. He further vouchsafed the opinion that the whole matter would soon be forgotten by them both. He also stated that Mrs. Bradbury was sincerely sorry for her act, and attributed it to the powerful and dangerous control that Ward had acquired over her.

The scenes and incidents of the station alone would convince the most superficial observer that the couple were supremely happy, and if he knew of their breach would have come to the conclusion that the reconciliation was a fact.

The Bradburys got on the Chicago limited at Chicago at 5:30 o'clock. They went at once to their staterooms, I and J, of the Mann boudoir car. They had their supper served in their room. They did not emerge from their rooms until after the train had passed Albany. At Albany there were a number of reporters from New York and elsewhere to see the Colonel, but he refused to see and talk with them.

Mrs. Banning, the mother-in-law of Col. Bradbury, had done her work well. She knew it was perfectly safe to allow the reunited couple to proceed to New York. Mrs. Banning is a woman of great business ability and much diplomatic capacity. Col. Bradbury has great respect for his mother-in-law, and she has perhaps more influence over him than his stepmother. His stepmother was averse to a reconciliation, and the last words of admonition that she gave him before she took the steamer St. Louis for Europe were that he should not live with Lucy again. But Mrs. Banning knew the Colonel, and she realized just what she had to contend with, and was equal to all emergencies. The council of peace in the suite at the Wellington Hotel, in Chicago, with Mrs. Banning as presiding officer and mediator, settled the affair.

Gov. Budd appointed Bradbury on his staff a few years ago, and ever since that time he has been called "Colonel."

Languor, dull headache, and constipation are removed by Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. 50c. & $1.—Adv.

RUSSIA THREATENS WAR.

Her Troops to Cross the Turkish Frontier Unless Thessaly Is Evacuated Immediately.

BERLIN, July 19.—According to a special dispatch received here, the Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed the Sultan, commanding the immediate evacuation of Thessaly and threatening otherwise that the Russian troops will cross the frontier.

It is said here semi-officially to-day that all the powers except Great Britain have consented to this course.

LONDON, July 20.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says he learns from a trustworthy source that the British Government has demanded the immediate coercion of Turkey.

The correspondent also says it is reported that Djovad Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—The terms of the Turkish Government, as submitted to the Ambassadors by Tewfik Pasha on Saturday, not only proposed a change of frontier, but fixed the amount of indemnity at £4,500,000 Turkish, and renewed the demand for abolition of the capitulations granted the Greek subjects in the Ottoman Empire.

This is regarded as clear proof that the Ambassadors of the powers will be unable to effect anything by mere diplomatic negotiations.

The Ambassadors have informed the Porte that they wish a written declaration as to the intentions of the Turkish Government, which have hitherto been communicated orally by Tewfik Pasha, and have stated that if this is not forthcoming they will suspend the negotiations and refer the whole matter to their respective Governments, with a view of adopting coercive measures.

HERE IS A TURTLE STORY.

Jersey City Fisherman Who Thought He Was Pulling Up the Bottom of New York Bay.

John Wrege, a Jersey City fisherman, caught a big turtle on Saturday with a hook and line. He was fishing at the time between Black Tom Rock, near Cavan Point, and Bedlow's Island.

Wrege had first hooked a weakfish, and the turtle bit it in two, and in doing so hooked itself. Wrege says that when he was hauling the turtle in he thought he was pulling up the bottom of New York Bay. When he got the turtle alongside the boat he made the line fast, and then tied a rope about the turtle's flippers and hauled it into the boat. It measured 29 inches across the back and weighed 103 pounds. He sold it to a Greenville hotel keeper, who will convert it into soup.

TRAIN WRECK IN COLORADO.

General Roadmaster Lee Killed—Engineer Fatally Scalded.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., July 19.—Last night the east-bound express on the Rio Grande Western Railroad ran into a sand-drift west of Green River.

Thomas Lee, the General Roadmaster, who was riding on the engine, stepped out on the running board to jump, but the engine turned over and penned him to the earth, his feet alone being visible. He could not be extricated until the arrival of the wrecking train, three hours later, and was dead long before that time.

John Maxwell, engineer of the train, was fatally scalded by steam.

TRYING TO RAISE $250,000.

The W. C. T. U. Holding All-Day Prayer Meetings in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The first of the series of all-day prayer meetings by which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union expects to raise $250,000 by Jan. 1 was held in the Temple to-day. Some noted speakers of the Union were present.

It was announced that Marshall Field would give $50,000, and that a woman, not named, had promised $5,000. The young women of the union have undertaken to raise $50,000. Several out-of-town unions will try to raise $100 each. Most of these are in the East.

The women of Chicago, it is said, have promised $100,000.

NEBRASKA WHEAT MOVING.

Enormous Shipments from All Parts of the State to Grain Centres.

OMAHA, July 19.—The movement of wheat on the Nebraska roads has begun. The freight men say a great percentage of all the wheat in the State will be sold at once, as there is a large quantity to store.

In Dawson County—one of the counties that was a sufferer from the drought—there is over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is being shipped to Lexington, where the mills are running to their full capacity day and night. The other shipping centres of the State report big influxes of wheat.

The railroads are rushing in grain cars that are on foreign roads or are sidetracked along their system to care for Nebraska's immense wheat crop, which is over 40,000,000 bushels. Crops of other small grains also are very heavy.

ALL MUST BE UNION SHOD.

To Examine Men and Horses in the Chicago Labor Day Parade.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Every man who marches in the big Labor Day parade must wear union-made shoes, with the union label imprint on the sole. A committee has been appointed to inspect every shoe in the line of march, and any one found guilty of wearing non-union shoes will be dealt with accordingly.

The action to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, on the suggestion of William Jones of the Boot and Shoe Union of America. He argued that the labor leaders had decided that no horses shall be ridden in the parade which are not shod with union-made horseshoes, bearing the Journeymen Horseshoers' stamp, and following the same line, he declared the men must also be union shod.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high off the New England coast. A ridge of high pressure extends from Colorado to the North Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Iowa. A disturbance appears to be developing to the north of Montana.

Rain has fallen in all districts, except in Northern New England, the upper lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has fallen on the middle slope and in the Missouri Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is

bate which was to follow. Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) raised a laugh by requesting Mr. Grosvenor to elucidate in his printed remarks the changes which the President was to make in the civil service regulations immediately after Congress adjourned.

Conference Report Presented.

This out of the way, Mr. Dingley arose. Holding aloft the report and a great mass of papers, he said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the conference report on the Tariff bill."

Salvos of applause from the Republican side greeted this announcement. The papers were carried to the Clerk's desk. The reading of the formal report was dispensed with at the request of Mr. Dingley, and the statement of the Republican conferees on the effect of the changes was read. Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, disclaimed, before the reading began, any responsibility for the statement, which, he said, the minority had as yet had no opportunity to read.

The Preliminary Skirmish.

At the conclusion of the reading of the statement Mr. Dingley took the floor. Before he began his speech he said he desired, if possible, to enter into an agreement with the minority as to the length of time the debate should run.

Mr. Bailey said the minority would like three days, but, knowing that that much time could not be obtained, he would be willing to agree to allow the debate to run to-day and to-morrow, with provision for a vote before adjournment to-morrow.

Mr. Dingley in reply said he was not prepared to agree to Mr. Bailey's proposition. When he expressed the hope that a vote could be reached to-day the Republicans broke into long and loud applause.

"Talk at this time is very expensive," said Mr. Dingley. "It costs the Treasury $100,000 a day."

"Not so expensive as the ten days you spent in arranging the sugar schedule with the Sugar Trust," retorted Mr. Bailey, amid a counter-round of applause by his followers.

Mr. Dingley in reply pointed out that never before in legislative history had a tariff bill been in conference so brief a time. The McKinley bill had been in conference two weeks, "and our friends on the other side," said he, addressing the Democrats, "in 1894 were in conference six weeks without reaching an agreement."

"Your work was laid out for you," said Mr. Bailey.

"Not more than yours in 1894."

"The trouble in 1894," retorted Mr. Bailey, "was that we were trying to run the Democratic Party with a lot of mugwumps in command." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

One Day for Debate.

Again Mr. Dingley expressed the opinion that one day would be sufficient for the debate, to which Mr. Bailey, although disclaiming any desire to threaten the majority, replied that the majority would make haste by treating the minority fairly. While it was in the power of the majority here to do as it pleased, he intimated that in the Senate, where debate could not be limited, the Democrats might resent unfairness to their colleagues on the House side.

Mr. Dingley thought the report ought to be ready for the Senate to-morrow. "We will let the debate run for a time," he suggested, "and see whether it is worth $100,000 a day. The disposition on this side is to get a vote at the earliest possible moment."

"This is the earliest possible moment," said Mr. Bailey. "The gentleman surely does not suggest a vote now."

He got no further. "Vote! vote! vote!" shouted the Republicans eagerly.

"I suggest we wait until Sugar stock goes up a little higher," retorted Mr. Bailey, sarcastically. "It has gone up $6 a share since the agreement was reported."

At this point Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) appealed to Mr. Dingley to permit two days for debate. The Democrats warmly applauded Mr. Johnson.

"My opinion," replied Mr. Dingley, "is that before the day is over we will find there is nothing further to debate, and we will be compelled to listen to the same old fulminations."

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) suggested 11 o'clock to-night as the time for taking a vote. Mr. Dingley repeated the suggestion to Mr. Bailey, by whom it was immediately rejected.

The Discussion Begun.

All efforts to reach an agreement having thus failed, Mr. Dingley, with the statement that he would confer with Mr. Bailey later, opened his speech on the conference report. The figures and details of the explanation of the changes were very dry, but the House gave him close and earnest attention. He took up each schedule, explaining in detail the changes made, and following closely the formal statement given out by the committee. As to the surrender on the item of cyanide of potassium, he said it had been most unwillingly accorded by the House, and only after the most positive insistence by the Senate conferees.

The Sugar Schedule.

Concerning the sugar schedule Mr. Dingley read from the official statement, adding brief comments. By the new arrangement about $2,000,000 increase of revenue would be realized, as the increase had been placed on raw sugars at the point where revenue would be received and at the same time the beet sugar industry would receive substantial benefit.

Mr. Dingley expressed regret that the Senate had not allowed the retroactive clause of the bill to stand, at least until the bill was about to become a law. Had it remained in the bill, he said, $25,000,000 of revenue would have been saved to the Treasury.

When Mr. Dingley referred to the elimination of the stamp tax, Mr. Todd (Dem., Mich.,) asked him if he then "confessed" that they had abandoned the idea of taxing the "stock gamblers" of Wall Street.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Dingley. "We discovered that the sales on Wall Street could not be followed. No record is kept. The machinery of collection would be too complex."

Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.,) wanted an explanation of the result of the change in the sugar schedule. Mr. Dingley explained it along the lines of the statement submitted by the conferees. The differential to the refiner, he said, was exactly the same as the House bill. This started a volley of questions about the sugar schedule, and Mr. Dingley was surrounded by half a hundred members, who listened attentively to the answers and questions.

Profits of the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) wanted to know if the increase in the rate on refined sugar to the Senate rate of 1.95 cents per pound would not increase the profits of the trust on the anticipatory importations of raw sugars.

Mr. Dingley explained the impossibility of preventing these profits. In 1894, when raw sugar was taken from the free list and made dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem, the importers got the benefit as they did now. Mr. Dingley, after a calculation, affirmed that the refiner of sugar under the present Wilson law had a differential of 2.84 cents per hundred pounds, as against 1.95 cents in the pending bill as agreed to by the conferees.

This statement was liberally applauded by the Republicans, but Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) aroused the Democrats in turn by interjecting a remark about the sudden increase in the value of Sugar stock, in anticipation of the enactment of the proposed sugar schedule.

Ample Revenue Predicted.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise $225,000,000, $75,000,000 more than the present law. Over $40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise $185,000,000.

Mr. Dingley declared that there was no doubt that the revenue produced by the bill would not only be ample to meet the expenditures of the Government, but would allow a Republican Administration to begin again to pay off the principal of the public debt, which had been increased by the late Administration.

In conclusion, Mr. Dingley received round after round of applause from his Republican colleagues by predicting, as a result of the enactment of this bill, a rise of prices and a restoration of prosperity.

Democratic Attack the Bill.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) opened the debate for the Democrats, criticising the bill as the most vicious and burdensome ever imposed on the American people. In particular he discussed the serious effect of the measure on the laboring and agricultural classes. Mr. Wheeler referred to the advance in Sugar stock in the New York market to-day, and said this was the clearest evidence of the benefits conferred on the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to whom Mr. Wheeler yielded a portion of his time, assailed the sugar schedule as agreed upon by the conferees. He asserted that the proposed schedule gave sugar double the protection received under the present law, and quoted Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) who in 1894 denounced the 40 per cent. duty on sugar, and said it would constitute a tax of $1 on every man, woman, and child in the country. If that was true then, he said, the present schedule increased the tax to $2 per capita.

It had been loudly proclaimed, Mr. Swanson said, that the House conferrees had won a brilliant victory over the Senate on sugar, and he had seen in the morning papers pictures of the Speaker of the House with the Sugar Trust crushed and bleeding under his feet. He then compared the two schedules to show that the duty on refined sugar in the Senate schedule and the new schedule were exactly the same, and he figured out that the trust would receive a differential on refined sugar (on 92 degrees sugar, the average of sugars imported,) of 4 cents per hundred pounds more than the House schedule. The Senate surrendered 3½ cents, the House 4 cents. That was the victory the House had won. He challenged contradiction.

Mr. Swanson said that Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) had stated that he would vote against the conference report if the sugar schedule agreed upon gave the trust more protection than the House schedule. He proceeded to produce some figures in support of his contention that it did. He figured out a differential for the refiner on average raw sugars under the present law, when in competition with German sugars, (the only sugars which competed,) of 29 3-10 cents per hundred pounds, and under the proposed schedule of 78 3-10 cents.

Significance of Sugar Boom.

"We might be mistaken here," continued Mr. Swanson. "He might not be able to figure out this complicated schedule, but there are those who make no mistake. They are the holders of the Trust's stock. They know the effect of the intricacies of this schedule. When this bill was reported to Congress Sugar stock was worth $108 a share. To-day it is worth $144. The stock has gone up $36 a share since it became evident that this House and this Congress intended to give this gratuity to the Trust, [Democratic applause,] and since the newspaper pictures have appeared portraying the Speaker with his heel on the throat of the Trust the stock has gone up $11 a share. [Renewed Democratic applause.] One more such victory over the Trust as this, gentlemen, and the stock will go to $200." [Laughter.]

Mr. Lacey (Rep., La.,) asked Mr. Swanson whether the Trust had not made great profits in 1894 by anticipatory importations, just as the Trust probably would make great profits now. Its profits were estimated at $15,000,000. Might not this account for the increased value of the stock, he asked.

If the Trust was to make $15,000,000 out of anticipatory importations, replied Mr. Swanson, it was not entitled to a differential.

"We cannot prevent anticipatory importations," said Mr. Lacey.

"You could do what Secretary Gage recommends," replied Mr. Swanson. "You could place an internal revenue tax on this Sugar which has been imported. If you want to strike a blow at the Trust, why don't you follow the advice of your Secretary of the Treasury?"

Mr. Swanson and Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) then had a brief controversy over the sudden boom in the price of Sugar stocks, in which the latter contended that Sugar stock had gone up in sympathy with the whole market.

In conuding, Mr. Swanson declared that when permanent prosperity at last came back to this country it would not show itself first in the stock gambling exchanges of Wall Street.

Cheers for Mr. Bryan.

One of the greatest demonstrations of the debate occurred when Mr. Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) who followed, paid a tribute to William J. Bryan. The Democrats cheered for several minutes, and many of the spectators joined in the demonstration.

Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) declared that it was not un-Democratic to advocate the raising of revenue by duties on wool, sugar, lumber, &c., but he denounced Democrats who sought protection for the industries of their sections. In the protection game of grab, he said, the South and West would go to the wall. The world sold the products of the East, but must buy those of the West and South.

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) severely criticised the Democrats who had voted for duties on cotton and white pine.

Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) said the passage of the pending bill by the Republican Party constituted a political betrayal of the sound-money Democrats who had been the Republican allies in the last campaign.

Populists Take a Hand.

Mr. Kelly (Pop., N. D.,) thought that if an anti-trust amendment had been placed in the bill its most dangerous fangs would have been drawn. He was proud of having supported a man last Fall who was not indebted to any trust or combine, and if he was nominated in 1900 he would again support him.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) interrupted Mr. Kelly to say that the increase of the duty on lead ore was placed in the Senate bill by Populist Senators, and held in the bill by the Populists on the Conference Committee.

Mr. Kelly challenged Mr. Grosvenor to name the Senators.

"The two Senators from Nevada," replied Mr. Grosvenor.

"I was not aware that Nevada had more than one Populist Senator at most," said Mr. Kelly. "No man who votes for the Sugar Trust is a Populist."

Mr. Lewis (Pop., Washington) asked Mr. Grosvenor whether it was not a fact that the duties on white lead gave the Lead Trust $3,500,000 of protection.

"I do not know and I do not care," replied Mr. Grosvenor.

"I know the latter was true," responded Mr. Lewis. "The Republican Party does not care what outrage it commits." [Democratic laughter.]

The House then at 6 P. M. took a recess until 8 P. M.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Closing Scenes in the Tariff Fight in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At 8 o'clock this evening, when the night session of the House began, the galleries were crowded, many ladies being present. Mr. Dingley stated at the outset that he hoped to secure a vote by 10 o'clock. Mr. Bailey said 10 o'clock was too early, but he thought the vote could be taken by 11. He would not, however, make a definite agreement as to the time. Thereupon Mr. Dingley gave notice that he would move the previous question not later than 11 o'clock.

In the galleries were many distinguished personages. In the executive gallery sat Secretary of the Navy Long, and on the floor, at the side of Mr. Hitt of Illinois, sat Attorney General McKenna, who was a member of the Ways and Means Committee in 1890, when the McKinley law was passed. Altogether it was a brilliant setting for the close of a memorable struggle.

Mr. Bailey Takes the Floor.

The Republicans still pursued the tactics they had adopted during the day session. None of them claimed the floor, and the minority were compelled to put forward their speakers. These continued their assaults on the Republican breastworks, but not a shot was fired in return. Therefore, after Mr. McDowell of Ohio and Mr. Berry of Kentucky, both Democrats, had made brief speeches, Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, who had been reserving his speech for the close, took the floor. He made a carefully prepared argument, dealing more with the general principles involved than with the details. Time and again during the progress of his remarks the Democrats were aroused by his eloquence to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Bailey said, in part:

"I am one of those who think that while the tariff is second in importance to another great question, it is nevertheless a question of vast importance to the people of this country. My judgment is that the questions of finance and taxation are our greatest economic questions, and though it may be proper to settle them one at a time, both must be settled wisely before this country can attain its highest prosperity. No tariff legislation can make this country prosperous under its present financial system, and no financial system could make the agricultural sections of this country prosperous under a tariff law which compels the farmers to pay exorbitant prices for their manufactured goods. monopoly."

"I have never been an enthusiastic supporter of the present law, because I cannot subscribe to the theory of free raw material, which is one of its marked characteristics; but with that exception it is very much better than it has ever been credited with being."

The Influence of Trusts.

Alluding to trusts, Mr. Bailey said:

"The reason why the Republican Party cannot undertake in earnest to suppress these hurtful combinations of capital is that its vast and complicated scheme of taxation for private purposes is maintained by the active and financial support of those who have personal and business connections with these trusts; and as you rely upon the votes, the influence, and the campaign subscriptions of trusts, it is unreasonable to suppose that you will deny them a participation in the profits of a system which they have helped to fasten upon the country. We have sufficient and abundant proof of this fact in the pending bill, which gives to the Sugar Trust, a pure gratuity which experts estimate at not less than $4,000,000 annually.

"You have made some attempt to excuse the sugar schedule upon the ground that you are seeking to stimulate the production of sugar in this country, but if we admit that your duty on raw sugar is necessary to develop the sugar industry in the United States, it does not follow that the differential duty on refined sugar would be defensible. It is hardly pretended by the advocates of this bill that the sugar refiners of this country need this differential duty in order to continue their business.

"I am not willing to charge in this high place that the Republican Party has sold its intellect and conscience to the Sugar Trust, and I prefer to believe that it has been driven by the logic of its position to the assistance of a monopoly which has grown so bold under its special privileges that it scandalizes Congress and defies the power of the courts. But, Sir, the Republican Party must confess that it has sold itself to the Sugar Trust, or it must admit that protection cannot deny its benefits to monopoly."

Democratic Family Quarrel.

Just before the close of Mr. Bailey's remarks the most sensational incident of the debate occurred. He had been assailing the doctrine of free raw materials as a comparative innovation in the Democratic creed. In order to demonstrate that it was a product of the Cleveland Administration, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from a newspaper, commenting on the fact that in the Forty-ninth Congress Senator Mills, then a member of the House; Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, and two other Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had voted against free wool.

Mr. McMillin jumped to his feet and demanded to know whether it was charged that he had voted against free wool.

"William E. Morrison told me so with his own lips," replied Mr. Bailey, facing Mr. McMillin, whose face was flushed. "Not only that, but he said both you and Senator Mills voted against some reductions in the metal schedule."

"Since the gentleman has seen fit to attack my record and to misrepresent me—" began Mr. McMillin, but Mr. Bailey quickly disclaimed any purpose of attacking him. "I desire to commend your action then," said he.

The disclaimer being accepted, Mr. McMillin hotly asked, in turn, why Mr. Bailey had voted, in the Ways and Means Committee, against the woolen schedule of the present law when it was offered as a substitute for the high rates in the pending measure.

A wave of applause ran over the Democratic side at this question, but it was drowned in the perfect storm of approval that greeted Mr. Bailey's reply that never as long as he was in Congress would he vote for 50 per cent. duties on woolen goods and no duties on raw wool. The Republicans and the galleries joined in this demonstration.

"How could the gentleman from Tennessee," he continued, when the applause subsided, "vote for free wool in the face of the Chicago platform, which he helped to defend?"

"The Chicago platform did not take the back track on the principle of tariff for revenue only," replied Mr. McMillin.

"I'll prove that it did," cried Mr. Bailey. "Is Mr. Robertson of Louisiana in the House?" he asked, looking about him. But Mr. Robertson was not present, and Mr. Bailey proceeded to argue that the Chicago platform did return to the "old Democratic theory." He said the present Democratic organization sought to rescue the party from those who were wrecking it. When the party was making new recruits the wreckers deserted it. When he repudiated "the Cleveland heresy" and announced the doctrine that "all taxes should be laid for revenue" the Democrats in sympathy with him cheered lustily. Mr. Bailey spoke for about two hours and a half.

Mr. McMillin, who had twenty minutes of his hour remaining, consumed that time in denouncing the sugar schedule, which, he said, had added $12,000,000 to the price of sugar certificates to-day, and in replying to Mr. Bailey's remarks about his record. Any statement from any quarter that he had ever advocated a duty on wool, Mr. McMillin declared, was unjust to him and incorrect. He had been consistent.

Moreover, Mr. McMillin in turn delved into Mr. Bailey's past, and pointed out occasions when the Lone Star statesman had voted for free coal, free iron ore, free barbed wire, free sugar, and even free wool in the Fifty-second Congress. Mr. McMillin's comment on the inconsistency of Mr. Bailey's free wool vote caused much merriment. In conclusion, he appealed to the Democracy to go into the battle again with its banners bearing the old motto—free votes.

Mr. Bailey got the floor after Mr. McMillin finished long enough to say that when he cast the votes referred to by Mr. McMillin the indorsed doctrine of his party was free raw material, and as a loyal Democrat he supported its platform declarations. He now held a commission from the Democracy to oppose that doctrine, and he should do so.

The Debate Closed.

It was now after 11 o'clock. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. Dingley successively took the floor for some closing remarks. The former devoted his time to a defense of the sugar schedule. He figured out a differential in favor of the refiner in the present law at the prices prevailing in 1894 of 52½ cents per 100 pounds. Taking Mr. Swanson's illustration of the ninety-two-degree sugars, Mr. Payne figured, on the basis of the amount of raw sugar unrefined, (114½ pounds,) that the refiner under the present law had a differential of .314 per 100 pounds, against .173 of differential in the proposed schedule.

Mr. Dingley openly avowed that the schedule gave a slight additional protection to refined sugar, but at the same time it raised raw sugar 1.94 along the line. This, he said, could not be eradicated by epithets. "The way to break down the trusts," he cried, "is to establish a beet sugar factory in every Congressional district in the country and make competition. That is the way to clip the wings of the trust." [Loud and long Republican applause.]

Mr. Payne had a good deal of fun at the expense of the Democratic leaders who were crowing over their orthodoxy. Their views were diametrically opposed, but each had the authority of a Democratic platform.

The Final Vote Taken.

Amid a storm of cheers Mr. Dingley then demanded the previous question on the adoption of the conference report. Vainly Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) tried to ask Mr. Dingley a question while the question was being put. Several times he called "Mr. Speaker," but was not recognized. The demand for the previous question was sustained by a viva voce vote, and the vote on the adoption of the report followed by yeas and nays.

Considerable excitement prevailed while the vote was being taken. When the Speaker announced the vote 185 yeas, 118 nays, the Republicans broke into loud cheers.

The House at 12:17 A. M. took a recess until Wednesday.

CHANGES IN TARIFF BILL.

Official Statement by Republican Conferrees on the Results of Their Labors.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Republican conferrees to-day made public a statement concerning the conference report on the Tariff bill, in which they reviewed the changes made. Of sugar the statement says:

"The House differential between raw and refined sugars and the general features of the House schedule are preserved, and the Senate amendments increasing the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction of one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of 1.39 on 88-degree sugar and only 1.26 on 87-degree sugar, are not adopted.

"In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the Senate rate of 1.95 on refined sugar might be retained, as an increased encouragement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased seven and one-half hundredths, so as to make the increase on them the same as the increase on refined sugar, and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and refined the same as in the House bill. And to meet the objection which has been urged that the House rates on low-grade raw sugar show a higher ad valorem than those on the higher grades, the duty on 75-degree sugar is reduced five-hundredths of 1 cent, and then the duty per degree increased regularly from three-hundredths (as proposed in the House bill) to three and a half hundredths, in order to raise the duty on raw sugars the same as on refined.

"By this arrangement the duty on raw sugars of 100-degrees purity is raised from 1.75 (as proposed originally by the House) to 1.82½, and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1.87½ (as proposed originally by the House) to 1.95, thus giving the same differential of twelve and a half hundredths between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the House. As this arrangement will increase the revenue over $2,000,000, and at the same time give additional encouragement to the production of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consummation."

The statement makes the following explanation of the changes in the other schedules of the bill:

Agricultural Products.

"A compromise between the House and the Senate rates on cattle is agreed to.

"In general the duties proposed on agricultural products are the same as those in the act of 1890.

"Oranges and lemons are raised from the House rate of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound to the Senate rate of 1 cent.

"Fish are placed at rates a little higher than those which were provided by the act of 1890, and a little lower than the House rates.

Spirits, Wines, &c.

"The Senate rates on spirits, wines, &c., are adopted in the main.

Cotton and Cotton Goods.

"The duty of 20 per cent. on imported cotton, as proposed by the Senate, is not agreed to, for the reason that the only cotton imported is Egyptian cotton, which is a quality between our uplands and sea island, and not produced here.

"The cotton schedule, as a whole, remains substantially the same as in the bill as it passed the House. The changes are mainly in the high grades of cotton underwear, with some modifications of hosiery.

Flax, Hemp, and Jute.

"The Senate changes in flax and hemp are adopted. Compromise rates on manufactures of jute, flax, &c., are agreed to, the object being to develop the industry in this country.

"The Senate amendments to place burlaps, bags, cotton bagging, and straw mattings on the free list are disagreed to, and these manufactures placed on the dutiable list at reduced rates.

Wool and Woolens.

"The House rates on wool of 11 cents on Class 1 and 12 cents on Class 2 are adopted, and the Senate specific rates on carpet wools agreed to, with a modification raising the dividing line so as to place a duty of 4 cents per pound on such wools valued at 12 cents and less, and 7 cents on such wools valued at more than 12 cents. The duties on manufactures of wool are placed at substantially the same rates as in the act of 1890.

Silks.

"The duties on silks remain at substantially the same rates as provided by the House.

Paper and Pulp.

"The duties on wood pulp for paper and on paper are converted into specific form at substantially the present ad valorem rates, with a proviso added for an additional duty as against any country that imposes an export duty on pulp or woods. The duties on manufactures of paper are substantially as they passed the House.

Sundries.

"This schedule remains substantially as it passed the House. Coal, however, is reduced to 67 cents per ton, and coal slack or culm to 15 cents per ton, as proposed by Senate amendment No. 674.

"A duty of 15 per cent. is placed on hides of cattle, which were placed on the free list by the House. The Senate amendment proposed a duty of 20 per cent., but this has been reduced to 15 per cent. A proviso is added for a full drawback of the duty paid on hides subsequently exported as leather.

"Paintings and statuary for private use are made dutiable as provided by the House, but at 20 per cent.

The Free List.

"The free list as it passed the House is in the main adopted, except that bolting cloths and several kinds of essential oils have been added.

"The House provision applying a remedy to the wholesale introduction of goods into this country free of duty by Americans visiting Europe is substantially adopted.

Reciprocity Provisions.

"The House and Senate reciprocity plans are united and adopted with modifications. In the Senate plan any commercial treaty must be approved by Congress before it goes into effect, and in the House plan chicle, silk, laces, sugar, mineral waters, and hides have been stricken out and tonka and vanilla beans added.

"The Senate provision imposing an equivalent countervailing duty on imports from foreign countries which have paid an export duty is adopted.

Internal Revenue Provisions.

"The Senate provision increasing the internal revenue tax on cigarettes is agreed to, with an amendment covering cigarettes wrapped in tobacco and provisions to enforce the collection of the tax.

"The Senate provision changing the law so as to allow no rebate in the tax on beer is agreed to.

"The Senate provision for a stamp tax on the issue and transfer of stock and on bonds issued by corporations is omitted from the bill.

"The administrative sections added to the bill by the Senate are substantially the same as those passed by the House in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and are agreed to with slight amendments.

Chemical Schedule.

"Amendments 11 and 43 restore argols and chicle to the dutiable list at the rates provided by the House.

"Amendment 12 places bleaching powder on the dutiable list at the rate of one-fifth of 1 cent per pound, as provided by the Senate.

"Amendment 104 increases the duty on soda ash from one-fourth of 1 cent, as provided by the House bill, to three-eighths of 1 cent, as provided by the Senate amendment.

"Amendment 97 reduces the duty on cyanide of potassium to 12½ per cent. ad valorem, as provided by the Senate.

"Amendment 108 restores crude sulphur to the free list.

"Amendment 110 leaves Tonka beans and Vanilla beans on the free list.

"Amendments 3 and 14 raise the duties on the borates, as provided by the Senate.

"The several amendments on lead paints adjust the rates to the increased duty on lead. The other amendments in the chemical schedule concur with the Senate in slight reductions of rates on many chemicals and other articles, including linseed, olive oil, and coal tar dyes, and an increase of the rates on camphor and ground drugs.

Earthenware and Glassware.

"Crockery ware is restored to the duties provided by the bill as it passed the House, which are substantially the duties of the act of 1890.

"Glassware is left in the main at the rates provided by the House bill, the reductions being in paraphraphs relating to bottles, molded and pressed glassware, and cylinder and crown glass.

"Cement is left at the duty provided by the House, instead of having the duty increased as proposed by the Senate.

"The duty of $1 per ton on gypsum rock, proposed by the Senate, is reduced to 50 cents, and the duty on ground and calcined plaster raised to $2.25 per ton.

"China clay is left at $2 per ton, as provided by the House.

"The duty on fuller's earth is slightly increased, but left at a lower rate than proposed by the Senate.

"Marble is placed at the increased rates proposed by the Senate.

Metals and Manufactures Of.

"The reduction of duties on some forms of iron and steel proposed by the Senate is accepted in part as proposed, and several new paragraphs are introduced not heretofore specifically provided for.

"Cotton ties, which were placed on the free list by the Senate, are restored to the dutiable list at a reduced duty of five-tenths of 1 cent.

"Tin plates are placed at the rate of duty provided in the bill as it passed the House.

"Structural iron is reduced one-tenth of 1 cent.

"The Senate amendment on pocket knives, which is substantially the same as the paragraph passed by the House, is agreed to, and compromise rates are adopted on guns.

"The House agrees to Senate amendment 316, increasing the duty on lead ore to 1½ cents, and the duty on pig lead is placed at 2½ cents.

"Nickel ore and nickel matte are left on the free list, as provided by the House.

Wool and Manufactures Of.

"All sawed lumber, except sawed timber exceeding eight inches square, is left at the rate of $2 per thousand, as provided by the House. Planed lumber is also placed at the House rates.

Tobacco and Manufactures Of.

"As agreed to by the conferrees, the duty on wrapper tobacco is placed at $1.85 per pound, a compromise between the House rate of $2 and the Senate rate of $1.75, and the House accepts the Senate reduction on filler tobacco."

CURRENCY MESSAGE EXPECTED

Congress May Adjourn on Saturday—Speaker Reed to Announce His Committees.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President McKinley is understood to be prepared to send in a message on Wednesday, asking the Congress for authority to appoint a Currency Revision Committee. It is expected that the Tariff bill will be by that time in his hands, and no longer subject to hazard in the Congress. The delay to which the President consented, after hearing the advice of some members of his Cabinet and many Senators and Representatives, was only requested to be continued until there was no longer any chance to defeat or defer the Tariff bill. The expectation is that the final adjournment will be taken not later than Saturday.

If the Congress is to break up as soon as that, there will be no Currency Commission authorized by the Senate. The House may take up the President's message and pass a resolution under an order from the Committee on Rules. In the Senate the disposition of the opponents of the commission will be made known by intimations of a desire to discuss the proposition at length, and it will inevitably go over until the next session, as the Senate manifests a disposition to straggle away, and not even severe penalties would keep a quorum together after this week. The President does not look for a protracted session. That is plain from the preparations he is making to take his vacation in New York State at an early day.

Speaker Reed has been working upon his committees, and as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago, he will announce them before adjourning. But the committees will not be announced until all business to be done during the session has been completed. The President's currency message will unquestionably be disposed of in this session by the Committee on Rules.

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL.

Treasury Department Makes an Estimate of the Schedules.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Treasury Department, taking 107.47 pounds of raw sugar testing 96°, as required, to make 100 pounds of hard refined, to-day made public a statement estimating the sugar differential as follows:

Act of 1894, 19.82 cents; House schedule, 12.33 cents; Senate schedule, 19.83 cents; conference schedule, 13.92 cents per hundred pounds.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Harris's Resolution Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The day in the Senate was principally devoted to a discussion of Mr. Harris's resolution relating to the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Morgan of Alabama concluded his remarks in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Stewart spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Thurston of Nebraska was speaking in opposition when, at 5 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned.

Immigration Bill Reintroduced.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania to-day reintroduced the Immigration bill, passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Cleveland.

Woodford to Sail July 28.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—United States Minister Woodford called at the White House to-day to say farewell to the President before departing for Madrid. He will spend a few days in New York in arranging his private affairs and will sail July 28.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Collector at Machias and Other Candidates Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs for the District of Machias, Me.—JOHN K. AMES.

Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska—CHARLES H. ISHAM of Maryland.

Surveyor General of Arizona—GEORGE CHRIST.

Surveyor General of Wyoming—ALPHEUS P. HARSON.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Diplomatic Relations Between Ecuador and Colombia Established.

José de Castro, special Minister of Brazil for the establishment of diplomatic relations between his Government and the Government of Ecuador and Colombia, arrived here yesterday on the Atlas Line steamship Altai.

For twenty-seven years Brazil has had no legation at Quito or Bogota. They have at last been established. Minister de Castro is not unknown here, having been Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington from 1888 to 1891, and Secretary of Legation from 1891 to 1895. He expressed himself as well pleased with the friendship that exists between his country and the two sister republics to which diplomatic representatives are now sent.

James Edward Buckley, who has been United States Vice Consul at Bogota, and who went to Colombia in connection with a railroad enterprise, returned yesterday on the Altai. The Presidential campaign, he says, has opened with President Caro and Gen. Reyes, Minister to France, both candidates. They are friends. The election will take place Feb. 1, 1898, but under the laws, the President must resign six months before election if a candidate for re-election. It is expected that President Caro will resign Aug. 2.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. T. V. Hammond, Washington; Eugene Henderson, Ft. Smith, Ark.; M. Michaelson, Montreal; F. R. Whiting, Philadelphia; L. W. Woolson, Pittsburg; M. J. White, London; T. Estrada Palma, Central Valley; Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. H. Taylor, United States Army; Wagner Van Flack, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.; Theodore V. Warne.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Boyd Murray, Nashville; George H. Lautenburger, Baltimore; H. B. Walmsley, New Orleans; A. C. Marshall, Glasgow; A. Eddy, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—R. T. McDonald, Ft. Wayne; M. S. Rosenwald, Chicago; M. Pieknevrack, Hamburg; J. Sanballo, India; D. B. Hunt, Cincinnati; Henry Urban, Brussels; J. Stahl, J. Jural, E. de France, Paris; R. S. Woodward, Worcester.

HOLLAND HOUSE—E. D. Morgan, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; J. K. Goodloe, Louisville; Vincent Kerens, St. Louis; A. Howard Hinkle, Bar Harbor; A. W. Shaw, Chicago; E. J. Bliss, Boston; Dr. Burland, London.

IMPERIAL—George Newburger, Bakersburg, West Va.; Joseph Murray, Toronto; G. F. Warfield, Hartford; James K. Taylor, Washington; F. L. Varis, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL.—W. C. Easdale, London; A. D. Barr, Baltimore; Boone Gross, Chicago; E. P. Tillinghast, Cleveland; Henry M. Cooper, Little Rock; Frederick Pleasants, London; Capt. Wirtz, Royal Army, British Military Attaché, English Embassy, Washington; W. B. Plunkett, Adams; Walter T. Phipps, Boston; E. A. Blodgett, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—H. U. Marx, St. Louis; William P. Shaw, San Francisco; Edwin Weeks, Sheridan, N. Y.; John Dixon, Boston; G. Bedell Moore, San Antonio, Texas; M. E. Graves, Watertown, N. Y.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

SAVOY—Robert Bage Kerr, Lakewood; Arthur Rummel, Philadelphia; Alfred Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

WALDORF—O. S. Carlton, Dallas, Texas; Hugo Scherer, City of Mexico; William R. Trigg, Richmond; Robert J. Lowery, Atlanta; John Price Wetherill, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Receiver John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Baltimore.

WINDSOR—S. B. Hubbard, Jacksonville; Charles H. Chance, Pittsburg; L. G. Gilbert, New Orleans; F. W. de Costa, Brazil, South America.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:46	Sun sets...7:26	Moon rises.10:35

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd..12:02	H. Gate....1:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:12	Gov. Isl'd..12:48	H. Gate...2:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Santo Domingo, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Adriatic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Segurança, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamb'g	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		12:00 M.
Jason, Halifax		

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Salerno, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M

WEST VIRGINIA MEN OUT

The Work of Sovereign and Debs Results in Additions to the Ranks of Strikers.

DEBS PREDICTS A SETTLEMENT

The Strike Expected to Become More General by Thursday—Pocahontas Men Still at Work.

FAIRMOUNT, West Va., July 19.—As a result of yesterday's meeting at Willow Tree Grove, near Monongah, 225 miners refused to go to work this morning. The drivers, being in sympathy with the miners, refused to haul, and consequently the rest of the miners who had gone to work were compelled to come out.

The miners at Pritchard, about sixty in number, after hearing the news from Monongah, came out immediately, in accordance with an understanding that if Monongah came out the rest would follow.

Hutchinson, Luther and Palatine were the next to come, and all the men, with the exception of those at Hite and the Shaft Mine, will soon be out.

Eugene V. Debs, from Chicago, arrived here this morning at 3:25 o'clock. In company with W. D. Mahon, Debs visited Mayor Kendall, and assured him he would violate no law. With that assurance, the Mayor welcomed him to Fairmount, but added that the laws were rigorous on the subject of incendiary talk, and if he counseled intimidation or interference with the miners he would be liable to arrest.

Debs addressed the entire male population of Fairmont to-night, and about 200 miners from the neighboring collieries. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. To-day at Monongah he held a meeting, and about 300 of the 650 strikers at that mine were in attendance. He organized a branch of the U. M. W. of A. with 200 members. To-morrow night Debs speaks at Riversville and the next evening at Watson, and it is supposed that he does not expect the men there to come out before Thursday or Friday.

Indeed, in his speech to-day he said in five days the great miners' strike would be settled.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 19.—President Robert Askew of the Northern Mineral Miners' Progressive Union wires to President Ratchford from Coopers, West Va.:

"Sovereign is here. Two large meetings have been held. Buckeye, Booth, Bowen, Caswell Creek, and Coopers have laid down their picks to the number of 1,500 men. We expect a complete tie-up on Tuesday."

W. D. Mahon, at Fairmont, wires: "Monongah miners are out. It is the largest mine in the district. All will follow."

BLUEFIELD, West Va., July 19.—The meetings held in the Pocahontas coal field yesterday and to-day by agitators of the strike did not materially change the situation. They succeeded in adding a small number of strikers to their list, but have not so far impaired the coal trade. All of the thirty-six operators are working full forces, except at Turkey Gap, at which place about two-thirds of the men came out at noon to-day. The field is full of agitators and meetings are being held by Sovereign to-night.

A BASIS FOR PEACE.

The Secretary of the Arbitration Commission States What Concessions Operators Will Make.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Secretary Bishop of the Arbitration Commission, which has in charge the settlement of the mining difficulties, who came here to see Gov. Bushnell on a private mission, consented to talk about the strike. He said that the members of the commission had all gone to their respective States, and reported great progress. They expected to succeed, among other doings, in bringing about the abolition of the company stores, and Mr. Bishop says the majority of the mine operators have already agreed to discontinue them. The miners will then be more ready to make concessions on their side. As to the agreement, it is expected, he says, to have the necessary signatures to it within the week. The salient points of that document are as follows:

That miners shall be paid on a basis of coal screened over the standard to be hereafter provided; check weighmen shall be permitted on tipples; miners shall be credited with the full quantity of the mine car is found to contain; no operator or owner shall be interested directly or indirectly in any sales of merchandise to the miners, nor shall employes be compelled to trade at any such store; payment shall be made in cash, semi-monthly, at the mines; a uniform price shall be paid for pick mining in the Hocking and Pomeroy districts; the difference between wages shall be on the basis of the difference recognized in the joint convention of miners and operators held in Pittsburg in December, 1895; difference between hand pick and machine mining shall be established hereafter. The superficial area of the standard screen over which coal shall be run shall not exceed sixty square feet with straight, flat continuous bars, the full length of the screen, the spaces between said bars to not exceed one and one-half inches.

Each side agrees to a penalty of 10 cents per ton to be paid to a commission to be hereafter named for every ton mined or handled in violation of this agreement, said penalty when collected to be distributed among the persons or firms not violating the agreement, pro rata, at the end of each year and every year this agreement shall be in force.

SYMPATHETIC RAILWAY MEN.

Meeting at Pittsburg in Aid of Strikers—Coke Workers Called Out.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Some new features will likely be introduced into the mining struggle within the next two days, but the leaders are maintaining the strictest secrecy regarding their movements. It is believed they contemplate calling upon the railway organizations for assistance. Secretary Warner gave out the information to-day that a meeting of railway employes was held here yesterday, and the situation of the miners' strike thoroughly discussed. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the strikers, and each member was assessed $2 for the strike fund. Mr. Warner refused to divulge the name of the railroad employing the men, stating that it might lead to an investigation and the discharge of the men.

From another source it was reported to be a meeting of the conductors and brakemen of the roads centring in Pittsburg.

It is said that the action taken was at the suggestion of the National officials of the Railway Trainmen's Union.

Active work has been commenced in the coke region, and efforts will be made to bring out all the men at the mines where the product is being shipped to Pittsburg. Ex-National Vice President Cameron Miller of the United Mine Workers left this morning for the coke region, and addressed a mass meeting of men employed at the Smock & Boyd mines. A mass meeting is scheduled to be held at Uniontown to-morrow, which will be addressed by Messrs. Miller and Warner. Cameron Miller and Secretary Warner visited Turtle Creek yesterday, to have a talk with the miners employed by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. They were served with an injunction restraining them from interfering with the miners.

The mines at Leechburg, on the West Penn Railroad, have been closed. The diggers had not been asked to join in the movement, but Cameron Miller communicated with them, and they agreed to lay down their tools.

Gen. John Little of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, and W. P. De Armitt of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company are still in the East, endeavoring to secure the signatures of the Eastern coal operators to the uniformity agreement. They are expected to return to-morrow. It is announced to-night that a meeting of the Arbitration Commission will be held here on Wednesday.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE.

Peoria Factories and St. Louis Brick Kilns Suspend.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—The two glucose factories here shut down to-day, being unable to get the 750 tons of coal they used daily. This also shuts down the cooper shops and throws 1,500 men out of work. But three mines are running in the Peoria coal field, under contract to supply the street car and electric light companies.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Acting on the advice of coal companies which distribute the product of the mines in the Illinois district tributary to St. Louis, nearly all the brick-making companies in St. Louis and vicinity have practically suspended operations on account of the lack of fuel.

Kilns now burning will be finished, and, with one or two exceptions, none of the local companies will fire new kilns until the strike is over. The prospect of a possible coal famine in St. Louis is alarming operators in other lines of business.

INDIANA STRIKERS DISCOURAGED.

Immense Shipments of Coal Through Clinton Dishearten Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—John B. Conner and Judge Thomas Terhune, appointed by the Governor to investigate the condition of the striking miners, left here to-day to confer with the officers of the united mine workers, after which the various mining localities will be visited. The Governor states that if this committee finds that any one is in distress he will issue an appeal for aid.

Telegrams received this afternoon show the striking miners at Clinton are much discouraged over the tremendous shipments of coal continually passing through that place en route for Chicago. Eighteen train loads of thirty-five cars each passed in thirty-six hours, coming from Princeton and other points, some of it being the output of convict mines in Kentucky.

A LACK OF COAL CARS.

Operators in Blair County, Penn., Cannot Fill Chicago Orders.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 19.—While the coal strike is in progress in the West, coal miners in this (Blair) and adjoining counties are enjoying a season of great prosperity. The greatest trouble is in securing cars for shipment, the Pennsylvania Railroad being unable to meet the demand.

A representative of W. P. Rend of Chicago was here Saturday trying to get coal to fill Rend's orders. The Altoona operators would not quote him a price, having all they can do to fill their orders in the East. Mr. Rend's agent said he had been unable to get a single car of coal between here and Pittsburg.

IOWA OPERATORS AID STRIKERS.

They Refuse to Sell Coal to Illinois Dealers.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—Local coal operators will aid the Illinois strikers. Agents from Illinois have been here for several days trying in vain to contract for coal to be shipped into Illinois to supply the demand. The miners here are getting along very well with the operators, and, although they are in sympathy with the Eastern strikers, have not yet gone out.

The operators have for years suffered from competition from Illinois, and say the Illinois operators are getting their coal mined too cheaply. They have refused to sell coal to the Illinois men.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD OFFICES.

Pittsburg Councils Invoke Them to Avert an Industrial War.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Pittsburg councils to-day, in regular session, passed a resolution calling on President McKinley to use his good offices in the settlement of the coal miners' strike.

The resolution advocates arbitration on a true uniformity basis, and urges the President to act promptly in the matter, before the strike develops into an industrial war that threatens to violate the public peace and seriously interfere with the business interests of this community.

CLAIMS COGHILL'S SAVINGS.

Mary Cohen Says She Was the Miser's Wife and Disputes His Aged Mother's Rights.

The death of Francis Coghill, known as the 'toy store miser," at his residence, 42 Bowery, last month, has started a lawsuit between Mary Cohen and Eliza Coghill. Coghill was about forty-five years old, and the goods in his store, together with sundry bills of high denomination, found in various holes and corners of the place, were of sufficient value to warrant the granting of letters of administration for an amount exceeding $15,000.

Surrogate Fitzgerald issued the letters to Eliza Coghill, who is the miser's mother, no other relative putting in an appearance. The grant of administration was not opposed. Coghill lived with his mother over the store, and they were believed to be without any other relatives. She is over eighty years of age.

For some years past Mary Cohen of 3 Bayard Street had been employed by the miser at a salary in the capacity of bookkeeper. She was four years with him in the above store, and previous to that she worked in a store he owned in Division Street. She says she knew him for eighteen years.

After Coghill's death Miss Cohen asserted she had been Coghill's wife and claimed everything as his widow. She has placed her case in a lawyer's hand, and means to contest the grant of administration.

Asked last night when Coghill married her, Miss Cohen simply referred her questioner to her lawyer. He had all the papers, she said. When the question was put as to why she did not reside with Coghill her answer was the same. She did not make any correction when addressed as Miss Cohen.

A NOTABLE CELEBRATION.

A New Jersey Baptist Church to Rejoice on Its 150th Birthday.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., July 19.—Preparations are making by the residents of this village to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Baptist Church of this place on Aug. 5. Arrangements are now being made by several societies affiliated with the Baptist churches in the State to make a pilgrimage to the old church upon the day of its celebration. The church is the oldest of the Baptist denomination in New Jersey, and was formed by members dismissed from the Piscataway Baptist Church, in 1747, now known as the Stelton Baptist Church. From the Scotch Plains Church there has since then sprung five other organizations, notably among them the First Baptist Church of New York. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Benjamin Miller, whose name can be seen upon one of the old monuments. The present church building is the third that has been erected. It cost $30,000 about twenty years ago, and seats about 500. There have been twelve pastors in all, and, besides the present incumbent, the Rev. J. S. Braker, three others, the Rev. Drs. James F. Brown, J. B. Buchanan, and J. H. Parks, will be present and make addresses.

Effect of Lutheran Unity.

The Rev. John J. Heischmann, D. D., pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, said yesterday concerning the effort making by the Lutheran Synod to unite the Lutheran bodies: "Such a union, if perfected on the basis of unity in doctrine, is not only devoutly to be wished and prayed for, but would prove the greatest power for good the Lutheran Church has experienced since the days of the Reformation." The action in this direction was recently taken by the Lutheran Synod of California, which is, unlike Lutherans in the East, united. An appeal is to be made to all Lutheran bodies throughout the United States. At present there are four Lutheran general bodies and twelve independent ones. In the City of Syracuse there are three Lutheran churches on three of the four corners of the same intersecting streets.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HONESDALE, Penn., July 19.—Fire this morning in Hawley, a town twelve miles from here, destroyed twelve buildings, causing a loss of about $35,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 19.—The famous Broadmoor Casino, the pleasure resort of Colorado Springs, was burned to the ground this morning. The loss will be $100,000 to the Broadmoor Land and Improvement Company, which owned the building, and $10,000 to Kappler & Miller of Denver, lessees.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 19.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the residence of Charles P. Sumner, at Bayway and Rahway Avenues. The family is away for the Summer, and no one was in the house. The house was filled with costly furniture and bric-à-brac. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

EQUITABLE GAS COMPLAINT

Directors Meet and Issue a Circular Against the Plan of Consolidation.

SYNDICATE SCHEME DECRIED

Promoters of the Union Going Ahead with Their Plans, and J. P. Morgan, It Is Said, Is to Finance the Stock Deal.

The show of hands necessary to determine whether those who issued the circular recommending the consolidation of the New York and East River Gas Company and the Equitable Gas Light Company over the authority of the Central Trust Company or the Directors and officers of the Equitable control the situation is for the future.

The Central Trust Company, through President Frederic P. Olcott, says that no protest against the plan outlined in the consolidation circular has been received. Treasurer John Fox and other officers and Directors of the Equitable variously denounce the plan as a "freeze-out" or "springing a trap." They blame those who organized the Central Union Gas Company, the successor of the Central Gas Light Company, and the new ally of the East River Company. Meanwhile those who issued the programme from the office of the Central Trust Company say that consolidation will be effected between East River and Equitable, because the securities required to this end will be deposited.

The Executive Committee of the Equitable Gas Light Company met yesterday at the office of Director Charles F. Dieterich, 45 Broadway, and authorized the following notice to stockholders, dated from the office of the company, 340 Third Avenue:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Equitable Gaslight Company of New York, at which all the members and nearly all the Directors were present, the publication of the notice inviting stockholders of this company to deposit their shares with the Central Trust Company for the purpose of consolidation with the New York and East River Gas Company or sale of their shares to a syndicate was considered.

"It was discovered that no Directors of this company had ever been consulted upon the subject of the advertised plan, and the advertisement was a surprise to all present.

"It was the unanimous decision of the committee and Directors present to decline, as stockholders, the aforesaid proposition, and will not, therefore, recommend other stockholders to accept."

The plan of consolidation between the East River and Equitable is that a new company, with a title to be selected, is to take them up with $15,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, $10,000,000 cumulative preferred stock, and $5,000,000 common stock.

The conversion of the absorbed companies' securities is to be: Equitable shares: 100 shares Equitable gets 225 per cent. in new bands of new company, 25 per cent. preferred stock, and 25 per cent. in new common stock. East River shares: 100 East River common gets 100 new preferred, and 100 East River preferred gets 125 new preferred.

Those who do not care to make this exchange for new securities will be paid in cash for the stocks on the basis of $230 for Equitable and $80 for East River common and $115 for East River preferred. In this case J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. will finance for the consolidation syndicate.

In the matter of the Central Union Gas Company, holders of East River common stock are to have privileges for subscribing for the 5 per cent. bonds of the Central Union issued to pay for the Central Gas Light Company, and which are guaranteed by the East River Company.

TO SUCCEED SENATOR HARRIS.

Thomas B. Turley Appointed United States Senator from Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 19.—A dispatch from Johnson City says that Gov. Taylor has appointed Thomas B. Turley of Memphis United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Harris.

Mr. Turley was born in Memphis April 5, 1845. His father was the late Thomas J. Turley. His mother was a daughter of William Jattle, one of the earliest settlers about Memphis. She died a few years ago. Mr. Turley's father's family was Virginian and his mother's from North Carolina.

He attended the various schools of Memphis up to the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in the first year of the war in the Maynard Rifles, Company L, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Regiment. He was wounded twice, once at Shiloh and again at Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta.

He was captured in the battle of Nashville and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was held until March, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned South.

After the war Mr. Turley passed two years at the University of Virginia, where he was a law student. Since 1869 or 1870 he has been practicing law in this city. At present he is a member of the firm of Turley & Wright. He has never held office of any kind.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Programme of the Convention in Saratoga in September.

General Secretary Morehouse of the National Conference of Unitarian and other churches has just completed the programme for the seventeenth biennial meeting, to be held in the Convention Hall at Saratoga, Sept. 20 to 23. It will be opened by a sermon on Monday evening by the Rev. Reed Stuart of Detroit, Mich. The two subjects to be considered on Tuesday, the second day, will be periodical literature and the young people of the church. Among the speakers from New York are the Rev. John W. Chadwick, the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, and the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage. Other leading speakers will be the Hon. Carroll D. Wright of Washington, on "Parental Indifference to Denominational Loyalty"; the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, on "Misinterpretations of Liberalism"; the Hon. Francis C. Lowell, on "The Church and Public Life"; the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, on "The Citizen and the Republic," and the Rev. Dr. Ell Pay of Pasadena, Cal., on "Loyalty to the Layman."

Prof. Edward Cummings is to read a paper on "False Methods as Hindrances to Social Betterment," which is to be discussed by the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist. The last named recently indorsed a broad statement made by Unitarians to the effect that love toward God and Jesus Christ as the pattern could be accepted by all. Evangelist Mills said it could, and was at once taken to task by a Congregational editor, and the controversy, with the reply of the Rev. Mr. Mills, is in the current religious weeklies. Now he accepts a place on the Unitarian programme, and may be expected to point out the persecution to which he has just been subjected as one of the "hindrances" in question.

First Mate Quelled a Mutiny.

Four firemen of the steamer Colchester, owned by the New York and College Point Ferry Company, mutinied last night while the boat was lying at the foot of Fifty-first Street, in the North River. When the firemen were told to get up steam they declared they were going ashore. First Mate Courtney told them that he would knock the first man down that tried to leave. The firemen picked up anything they could lay hands on, and went for Courtney. But he had also picked up a large club, and he gave the men all they wanted. In fact, he more than held his own. When the police arrived he was scarcely injured, while his assailants were covered with blood and bruises.

Fell from a Cable Car.

A man, who gave his name as John Von Glahn, and said that he resided in the Alpine Flats, at 55 West Thirty-third Street, fell from a northbound cable car at Broadway and Thirty-third Street about 6 o'clock last evening and lacerated his nose. He refused medical aid and declined to make a complaint against the gripman. At the Alpine Flats it was denied that any person of that name lived there.

For Debilitated Men.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is not only pleasant to the taste, but ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men."

COWHIDED ON PARK ROW.

Young Woman Punishes "French Dan," a Waiter, for His Wife's Alleged Misdeeds.

Other waiters in the cheap restaurant where he officiated called him "French Dan," not because he was a native of France, but because he had a pink and white complexion, a jaunty manner, and a flash of diablerie in his eyes. "French Dan" was the only name that the police of the Oak Street Station could learn to put on their blotter, and the entry recorded beside it was: "Horsewhipped by unknown young woman on Park Row, whom he refused to have arrested."

It was about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when French Dan appeared on the Row wearing a natty blue suit and a straw hat. Until 6 o'clock, when he would have to repair to the "beef and" restaurant, he would be a gentleman of leisure.

In front of Renn's saloon at 30 Park Row he paused for a moment. There was a rush and a whirl, the crowd on the street scattered, leaving French Dan and a young woman in an open circle on the sidewalk.

Swish! cut! bang! French Dan was getting it hot and heavy. The woman wielded a cowhide in her right hand and an umbrella in her left, and pounced upon the waiter like a hungry sparrow hawk.

"Sock it to 'im! Baste 'im!" yelled the crowd, and she landed an upper cut with the umbrella and a right swing with the whip. Her victim darted into the saloon to escape punishment, but she followed him and hit him again on the jaw as he endeavored to hide behind the bar.

"You ruined my home," she cried. "I'll ruin your face. Your wife took my husband from me, she did. I'll get even with her."

The way she got even with Dan's better half was enough to discourage any young man contemplating matrimony. Dan did not steal her husband, but he got the beating for it. Two policemen rescued him from his Nemesis. He was in a hurry to go somewhere, and neglected to prefer charges, so the young woman put the cowhide inside of her umbrella and departed on a Third Avenue cable car, making her exit in triumph.

PILLSBURY'S CORNER IN WHEAT.

Estimated to Have from Ten to Seventeen Million Bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—While C. A. Pillsbury has repeatedly denied the charge that he has endeavored to corner the visible supply of wheat of the United States, there are many persons here supposed to be in a position to know, who positively claim that the miller king has executed a Napoleonic move, and, instead of having one-half of the entire visible supply under his control, now claim that he has fully three-fourths of the entire amount either in his possession or held in elevators awaiting orders from him as to its disposal.

A flour seller connected with a milling firm said to-day: "I do not know what we will do for wheat to grind unless farmers can be induced to send us the quantities credited with being in their hands, as with Winter wheat flour in free competition with the article made from the Spring product, and the high premium ruling in this market for cash as compared with futures, trade is most unsatisfactory. Still, flour prices are upheld by the high figures in vogue on the July option, although business itself is at present light."

It is estimated that Mr. Pillsbury now has from 10,000,000 to 17,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"KID" McPARTLAND WON.

"Kid" McPartland of this city met Tommy Ryan of Philadelphia at the South Beach Athletic Club, Staten Island, last night and whipped the Philadelphian in the first round.

They were matched to fight twenty rounds at catch weights. McPartland weighed about 140 pounds, and Ryan was some five pounds lighter.

They sparred carefully for a few seconds, and after an exchange of light blows McPartland sent his left hard on the nose. He repeated this a moment later, and Ryan staggered to the ropes. The "Kid" then sent his right heavily on the stomach, and Ryan went down. He remained on one knee until Joe Choynski counted nine seconds. As soon as he regained his feet he was sent down again with a left on the head and another hard right-hand punch on the wind. While the referee was calling off the seconds McPartland steadied himself, and as soon as Ryan got up he sent right and left to face and body in rapid succession.

The final blow was a terrific right-hander in the pit of Ryan's stomach, and Tommy went down in a heap. He was counted out, and Choynski declared McPartland the winner. Time of round, 2 minutes and 30 seconds.

Billiard Tournament at Daly's.

The initial contest of the six days' billiard tournament between Hugo Kerkau, the champion of Germany, and "Ed" McLoughlin, the champion of Pennsylvania, took place at Maurice Daly's billiard academy, 1,241 Broadway, last evening. The players must make 500 points a night. Kerkau made a score of 300 points, and McLoughlin scored 231 points. Twenty-eight innings were played, the averages of the players being: Kerkau, 10 20-28; McLoughlin, 8 17-28. The match will be on again to-night.

Observance of the Sabbath.

From The Interior, Chicago.

The Sabbath is for man, and it is for the best part of him, the only part that will endure. It is most reasonable, therefore, to ask him to observe it. It is intended wholly for his happiness. In wasting it he is wasting himself. We invite him to church because there he can get the most out of the Sabbath for himself. Whatever tends to the virtues of the home, of the family, of the community, to the rest of the body and refreshment of the soul, that is lawful for the Sabbath. The Sabbath takes account in time of the verities of eternity. It is the sign and signal of immortality, the promise of God of immortal life, and the acceptance of that promise on the part of man.

The Christian should be thoughtful and circumspect in regard to the Sabbath. It is not to be caricatured as it was by the Puritans into a prison-delivery of punishment—which things indeed have a show of wisdom in will worship and humility and severity of the body, but are not of any value as against the indulgence of the flesh." This is only to create disrespect for the Sabbath, and to provoke defiance of the most reasonable and most beneficent law itself. But on the other hand the Christian may not do what to him would be blameless if by doing it he may seem to encourage the general spirit of Sabbath breaking.

Catholic Young Men's Union.

The annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, which is comprised of young men's societies of a social-religious character connected with Catholic churches of the United States, will be held in Boston on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. The committee of the Catholic societies of Boston which has charge of the arrangements says that these will be completed within a fortnight. The Catholic Young Men's Societies of Brooklyn have elected the following to represent the Long Island Diocese at the convention: Joseph Keeney of St. Joseph's Literary Union, James F. McNabb of Father Malone's Young Men, and John J. Fitzgerald of Leo Lyceum. The Rev. William T. McGuirl, rector of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn, is the President of the National Union.

Steady Moral Progress.

From The American Hebrew.

And if not all signs deceive us, we are, in spite of all pessimism and daily grumblings and complaints, upon the steady road of progress and improvement. Every school that is built is a step forward in reaching Moses's ideal; every church and synagogue that is erected is a light which brings us nearer to the Deity, and every charitable and benevolent institution that is called into life is the clearest evidence and the safest sign that we have the heart in the right place, and that our sympathies grow in proportion with the demand which is made upon them. If we compare our age with that of a hundred years ago, we have wonderfully improved in all things mental and material. In general, mankind has progressed, is still progressing, and will progress from year to year. There is nothing of a retrograde movement in the history of the world.

Doing One's Duty.

From The Sunday School Times.

Simple duty doing is a high attainment, and it calls for hard work. It is not easy to do what we ought to do, at the time and within the limits assigned to us; yet that is simple duty. It is no excuse for the non-performance of duty, that it would have taken too much strength or have cost one too much, or that it would not have been worth while to make the involved effort. If it was duty, it should have been done at any and every cost. It were better to die in the effort at doing, than to save one's life at the cost of a shirked duty.

TREASURE FROM KLONDIKE

The Amount Brought Down on the Portland Said to be Near $2,000,000.

ENORMOUSLY RICH COUNTRY

Stories of Individual Good Fortune, Which, if True, Stamp This as the Richest Gold Placer in the World.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—The amount of treasure brought down from the Klondike by the steamship Portland is now placed at $1,500,000, and there is reason to believe the sum was nearer $2,000,000. Each man was required by the rules to place his gold chest in the ship's safe, but many of the miners secreted their dust in blankets and luggage, which were either taken to their staterooms or thrown carelessly about the ship. Clarence J. Berry brought down at least $84,000 in nuggets, of not a cent of which the Portland has any record. When pressed for an estimate as to the total of the Portland's gold cargo, Capt. Kidson said it was no doubt nearer $2,000,000 than the amount accounted for on the ship's records.

At present only miners' laws rule the camp, but next year Dawson City will be incorporated and municipal officers elected. The miners are determined that order shall be preserved at all hazards. No "sure-thing" gamblers will be permitted in either Dawson City or the diggings.

Information comes that several strikes have recently been made in the neighborhood of Forty Mile. This place has been christened Minute Creek, and is now panning out $22 a day to the man. Another discovery on American Creek, fifty miles below Forty Mile Camp, is said to be paying well, and a great number of men have gone there during the last few weeks. The pan runs from $10 to $18. It is thought likely many of the prospectors will strike for these camps, thus relieving the strain on Dawson City.

A detachment of mounted police of the Northwest Territory, which passed through Seattle years ago, is much richer. Five of the twenty guards returned on the Portland, with gold amounting to $200,000. The other fifteen remained in Alaska, to engage in mining.

Mrs. F. A. Gage, wife of the son of the Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, came down on the Portland. She went north on it, and was at St. Michaels. She said, in an interview:

"The country is enormously rich. The present gold diggings are only a very small part of it, and there is little doubt that there are millions only waiting for miners to dig them out. The men from the Klondike are not the men to exaggerate, for I have talked with people whom I know to be truthful."

The North American Transportation and Trading Company will not allow a man to take any food north from Portland, but it will guarantee to furnish him food for a year for less than $400. He can receive such a guarantee before leaving this city.

Arthur Perry's Reports.

In a letter from Dawson City, under date of June 18, Arthur Perry, a well-known citizen of Seattle, says:

"The first discovery of gold on the Klondike was in the middle of August, 1896, by George Cormack, on a creek emptying into the Klondike on the south, called by the Indians Bonanza. He found $1.60 to the pan on a high rim, and, after making the find known as 'Forty Mile,' went back with two Indians and took out $1,400 in three weeks' time with three sluice boxes. The creek was soon staked from one end to the other, and all the small gulches were also staked and recorded. About Sept. 10 a man of the name of Whipple prospected a creek emptying into the Bonanza and named it Whipple Creek. He shortly afterward sold out, and the miners renamed it El Dorado.

"Jimmy McLain took out $11,000 during the Winter, just in prospecting the dirt. Clarence Berry and his partner, Anton Stander, panned out about the same in the same manner. Mrs. Berry used to go down to the dumps every day to get dirt and carry it to the shanty and pan it herself. She has over $6,000 taken out in that manner.

"Mr. Lippin, from Seattle, has a rich claim, and his wife has a sack of nuggets worth $6,000 that she has picked up on the dumps.

"When the dumps were washed in the Spring the dirt paid better than was expected. Four boys on a 'lay' in El Dorado took out $40,000 in four months. Frank Phiscator, who owns the Grand, had some men hired and cleaned up $94,000 for the Winter. Mr. Lippin, so I am told, has cleared up $54,000. Louis Rhodes, No. 25 Bonanza, has cleaned up $40,000. Clarence Berry and Anton Stander cleaned up $130,000 last Winter.

"This is probably the richest placer ever known in the world. They took it out so fast and so much of it that they did not have time to weigh it with gold scales. They took steelyards, and all the syrup cans were filled."

LIKE A STORY OF ALADDIN.

Wonderful Accounts from the Captain of the Excelsior.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 19.—A letter telling of the recent trip of the steamer Excelsior to Alaska has been written by Capt. J. F. Higgins of the steamer to a friend in this city. Capt. Higgins says:

"The word Klondike means Deer River, and is called Reindeer River on the charts. It empties into the Yukon fifty miles above the Big River. The geographical position of the junction is 76 degrees 10 minutes north latitude, 138 degrees 50 minutes west longitude. Bonanza Creek dumps into Klondike about two miles above the Yukon. El Dorado is a tributary of the Bonanza. There are numerous other creeks and tributaries, the main river being 300 miles long. The gold so far has been taken from Bonanza and El Dorado, both well named, for the richness of the placers is truly marvelous. El Dorado, thirty miles long, is staked the whole length, and as far as worked has paid.

"One of our passengers has worked 100 feet of his ground and refused $200,000 for the remainder, and confidently expects to clean up $400,000. He has in a bottle $212 from one pan of dirt. His pay dirt, while being washed, averaged $250 an hour to each man shoveling it. Two others of our miners who worked their own claims cleaned up $6,000 from the day's washing. There is about fifteen feet of dirt above bed rock, the pay streak averaging from four to six feet, which is tunneled out while the ground is frozen. Of course, the ground taken out is thawed by building fires, and when the thaw comes and water rushes in, they set their sluices and wash the dirt. Two of our fellows thought a small bird in the hand worth a large one in the bush, and sold their claims for $45,000, getting $4,500 down, the remainder to be paid in monthly installments of $10,000 each. The purchasers had no more than $5,000 paid. They were twenty days thawing and getting out dirt. Then there was no water to sluice with, but one fellow made a rocker, and in ten days took out the $10,000 for the first installment. So, tunneling and rocking, they took out $40,000 before there was water to sluice with.

"Of course, these things read like the story of Aladdin, but fiction is not at all in it with facts at Klondike. The ground located and prospected can be worked out in a few years, but there is an immense territory untouched, and the laboring man who can get there with one year's provisions will have a better chance to make a stake than in any other part of the world."

JUNEAU MAY BE DESERTED.

Merchants and Tradesmen Taken with the Prevailing Fever.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, July 19.—The excursion steamer Queen has arrived from Alaska with 170 passengers, principally tourists. The officers of the Queen state the merchants and tradesmen in both Juneau and Sitka are closing their stores and shops and hastening to the new Eldorado. Fifty business men left Juneau for Dawson City on July 12 and 150 others had arranged to start on July 18, two days after the Queen sailed. The officers say that by the time the Queen gets back to Juneau on her return trip, nine days hence, there will not be an able-bodied man left in town. Many men are leaving Juneau for the gold fields without provisions or means to buy them.

THE EXODUS FROM SEATTLE.

Steamer Al-Ki Sails with All Her Passenger Space Taken.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—One hundred men took passage on the steamer Al-Ki to-day, most of them starting on what is called the overland trip to Klondike. From Juneau they go 100 miles further by water to Dyea, then over the mountain pass, down Lakes Linderman and Bennett to the Yukon River and from that river to the new gold fields.

Among those who sailed were many well-known men who have long been identified with the growth of the Northwest.

An immense crowd was at the dock, and when the Al-Ki threw off her lines and drew into the bay, thousands of people gave cheers and shouts, and bade her godspeed. Every inch of her passenger and cargo space was taken. She carried 40 horses and 1,000 sheep. The sheep will be landed at Dyea and thence driven to Circle City and Klondike, where any kind of edible fresh meat sells at 50 cents a pound.

WORD FROM R. MONTGOMERY.

A Former Naval Cadet Turns Up in the Gold Fields.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 19.—Russell Montgomery, formerly a United States naval cadet, who disappeared from Annapolis over a year ago, has been heard from in Alaska. He writes to his father, J. B. Montgomery, a well-known capitalist of this city, that he has a claim in the Klondike district and is working it successfully.

Montgomery failed in his examinations at Annapolis, and felt so humiliated that he quitted Annapolis without leaving any word, and nothing had been heard of him until the letter from Alaska was received.

GOLD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Discovered in the Mountains Near the Village of Titusville.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 19.—Some time ago gold quartz was discovered in the mountains near the village of Titusville, Blair County. The finders sent to Denver for an expert, who came and made an examination and essay of the ore.

He has reported that the quartz is in sufficient quantities to justify working. He says some of it will assay as high as $1,000 per ton.

This report has created great excitement all over this section.

To Hunt for Alaska Gold.

A party of adventurers will meet at 227 Tenth Avenue to-night, in the headquarters of Harry W. Lamplugh, to discuss a project which he has conceived of starting on a gold hunt to the Klondike region in Alaska. Mr. Lamplugh is an accountant, an Englishman by birth, and has been in America four years. He thinks the Klondike country is "the place for a poor man to go," and advertised yesterday morning for men of kindred minds. About nine persons called on him, each of whom, he declares, can put up the $1,000 which every man is to contribute to the expense fund. He says he will start if he gets four more.

HELPED BY LI HUNG CHANG.

A Presbyterian Missionary from New York State Organizes an International Institute in Pekin.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid, a Presbyterian clergyman from Warsaw, in this State, is now on his way home from China, where he has spent several years in missionary work among the higher classes of Chinese. After long and persistent effort he has just succeeded in organizing an International Institute in Pekin. His chief supporter in this undertaking was Li Hung Chang, who became interested in the project after his return from his trip around the world.

The plan, as officially sanctioned in Pekin, provides for the establishment of a hall, or institute, as international and comprehensive as circumstances will permit. The aim is the advancement, enlightenment, and prosperity of China; to bring about harmony of intercourse with foreigners, to effect a larger religious toleration, and to inculcate truth and righteousness. The buildings to be erected are an auditorium, a museum, a library, reception rooms, and classrooms. The cost will be about $100,000. This is the only plan of a like character yet ratified by the Chinese Government. The Rev. Mr. Reid expects to be able to raise all of the necessary funds in China, and for that purpose he will return to that country after a brief visit here.

The Advisory Council of the International Institute will consist of eight men, including F. M. Knobel, the Netherlands Minister in Pekin; the Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, the President Emeritus of Imperial Tung Wen College; the Rev. S. Evans Meech of the London Mission in Pekin; the Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, President of the North China College; W. N. Pethick, private secretary to Li Hung Chang; W. C. C. Anderson, Dr. Robert Coltman, and Dr. John Dudgeon.

The Rev. Mr. Reid gives this account of his first long interview with Li Hung Chang after the latter's famous worldwide tour:

"I promptly proceeded to enlarge on my attempt to get my plan for an institutional work completely arranged and officially indorsed. Li Hung Chang listened attentively, but cooled my ardor by saying: 'You can't get any indorsement from the Government. None of the officials in the Foreign Office will help you.' I argued that several of the high officials were friendly, and I asserted that I intended to make the attempt. He pooh-poohed my audacity and hopefulness, and then suddenly wheeled me around to another scheme. He inquired: 'Why don't you help me to establish in Pekin a college? Wouldn't this be better than your own scheme?' I knew that the Government seemed inclined to establish a college for Western education, and that Li was talked of as the one to manage it. I therefore replied: 'I am very willing to help your Excellency on such a matter. Only, you should aim at the very best; have a high-grade university with special schools where students may come from all the empire.'

"Li Hung Chang asked me at once to begin to draw up a scheme, which I was willing to do. I staid to dinner with him, and found him in his most agreeable mood. There really seemed to be an opportunity to do some good to the country, if the Government should really decide for educational advancement."

Subsequently Li Hung Chang told the Rev. Mr. Reid that the other Ministers would

Wanamaker's

A CLEAR SAVING OF $15,000 ON FINE CHINA AND ART GOODS

An Importer's samples of Limoges China Dinner Sets, Bric-a-brac, Statuary, Bronzes, Marbles and Clocks. The most unusual sale commenced yesterday.

HALF PRICES AND LESS

are the rule and average. New goods. Art critics and connoisseurs, find much to admire in the display.

Dinner Sets in Basement, rest of the goods in Rotunda and Centre Aisle.

Dinner Sets, $12 to $65 — Bric-a-brac, 40c to $50
Paris Bronzes, $1.75 to $60 — Fancy Clocks, $1 to $36.50
Marble Statuary, $1.50 to $165.

A New Printed Organdy at 12 1-2c

First shown yesterday. Designs copied from India Silks. Colors—navy blue and white. Very effective.

At 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c and 12½c, you may pick from counters full of handsome printed Cotton Dress Stuffs. Choicest designs of the season.

Women's Lawn and Percale Dresses, $1.50

Regularly double this or more. Some have yokes of colored embroidery; others trimmed with white embroidery, or lace and ribbon.

Women's Bicycle Suits, $1.50

Eton jacket, divided skirt and leggins. Made of cotton fabrics, homespun effects, in attractive color mixes. Early season price, $5.

Others of all-wool fabrics, fly-front jacket, divided skirt, $3.50; reduced from $5. Colors—gray, black, blue and fancy mixes.

Women's Fine Oxford Shoes, $1.75

Recent price was $2.20. Made of fine kidskin, full opera toes, patent leather tips, medium heels.

Regular $4 kidskin Shoes, 5 styles, $2.60.

Bicycle knee-length Boots, duck tops, $1.60.

Women's Lisle Thread Vests, 12 1-2c

The merest trifle less than perfect. Otherwise they would cost two or three times 12½c. Plain and fancy trimmed necks, silk taped.

Women's Fine Hosiery at 25c

Values in the lot from 35c to $2. Cotton and lisle thread in tan and black. Magnetic cheapness.

More of the Seersucker Petticoats at 50c

The $1 quality. Made of thoroughly good striped seersucker. Deep gathered ruffle. Strange cheapness.

Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Studs, 12c

Four in a set. Sold regularly at double. Pleasing patterns.

Sterling silver sets—link cuff buttons and four studs—35c; reduced from 50c. Exclusive and beautiful designs.

Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits, $8.50 and $10

Early season prices were $12 to $23.50. Only sizes 36 to 44 in the $10 lot. Up-to-date clothing.

Men's English De Joinville Scarfs, 25c

Reduced from 50c. Patterns are exclusively Wanamaker's. Splendid assortment of designs. Elegant, cheap neckwear.

Our Prices on Men's Mackintoshes are right

One style at $4.50, unmatched at the price. Nobby and serviceable. Others up to $25.

Perfectly Odorless Refrigerators

We have tested them thoroughly. Onions, cheese and pineapples, may be placed in the compartment with butter, milk, etc., and they will not share their odors with their neighbors. And more, these Refrigerators are economical users of ice. Demonstration in the basement. Prices, $16 to $50.

Cloth Bound Books, 300 to 400 Pages, 15c

Fifteen titles—choice literature, well printed on good paper. The crowning triumph of a series of great bargains in books.

A Thoroughly Good Steamer Rug, $5.

All wool and pleasing color combinations. Others from $2.50 to $22.50. Steamer Caps at fairest of prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TARIFF BILL UP TO DATE

Provisions of the Measure as It Finally Left the Hands of the Conferrees.

WILL TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE

Detailed Statement of the Many Changes Made by the Conference Committee from Senate and House Rates in the Various Schedules.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Tariff bill as reported by the conference committee provides that the act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The paragraph in relation to sugar is as follows:

"Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color, tank bottoms, strups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75°, .95 of a cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test .035 of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 1.95 cents per pound; molasses testing above 40° and not above 56°, 3 cents per gallon; testing 56° and above, 6 cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on Jan. 30, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

The conference committee restored the House rate of 20 per cent. on sugar cane. Saccharine is made $1.50 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. The confectionery paragraph is changed to read as follows:

"Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this act, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise."

HIDES AND LEATHER.

The conference committee reduced the Senate ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on hides to 15 per cent. and added a proviso as follows: "That upon all leather exported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

In the paragraph relating to band or belting leather, the following clause was stricken out: "Skins of sheep origin, dressed with the grain on, $1.50 per dozen; skins of goat origin, dressed with the grain on, $2 per dozen; skins dressed as suede or with the exterior grain surface removed, whether known as mocha or otherwise, $2.50 per dozen," these articles being placed upon the free list.

The rate on pique gloves was increased from 25 cents per dozen, the Senate rate, to 40 cents per dozen pairs. The same increase was made on all gloves, stitched or embroidered with more than three single strands or cords. The provision for a reduction of 25 cents per dozen pairs from the preceding rates on leather gloves with wrist openings was stricken out.

THE FREE LIST.

The following changes were made in the free list:

Phthalic acid was added to the acid schedule.

The provision allowing cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals, straying or driven across the boundary line of another country for pasturage purposes, to be brought back free of duty, is modified so as to continue this privilege for the specified time of six months.

The conference restored to the free list the House paragraph on books and engravings imported by authority of the United States for the library of Congress, and made some verbal alterations in the amendment inserted by the Senate putting books, maps, &c., which had been printed more than twenty years on the free list, but they were not material.

The paragraph relating to the free introduction of books, libraries, and reasonable furniture of persons from foreign countries was simplified and altered so as to provide that where they were not introduced for sale they were to be allowed free entrance when they had not been so used for less than one year.

The Conference Committee restored the House provision on camphor, merely making free crude camphor and excluding crude liquid camphor.

The following is the paragraph agreed upon anthracite coal in the free list: "Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded."

Following is the paragraph agreed upon on coal tar in the free list: "Coal tar, crude; pitch of coal tar and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, toluol, naphthalin, xylol, phenol, cresol, taluidine, xylidin, cumidin, binitrotuluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianisidin, naphthol, and naptylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehide, benzyl chloride, resorcin, nitro-benzol, and nitro-toluol, all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors."

The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fresh fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were especially excepted by the Senate bill, and as agreed upon reads as follows: "Fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters by citizens of the United States."

On hide cuttings the House paragraph was restored.

For the paragraph on ivory tusks, the following was substituted: "Ivory tusks, in their natural state, or cut vertically across the grain only, with the bark left intact and vegetable ivory in its natural state."

Manganese ore was restored to the free list, as was cocoanut oil.

The House phraseology of the paragraph in regard to ores of gold, silver, &c., was restored, which has the effect of making free nickel and nickel matter.

The Senate amendment making free paintings, drawings, and statuary was also stricken out.

Sauerkraut was stricken from the free list.

Crude sulphur was restored to the free list, as were tonka and tonka beans, also salts of auranium.

Wafers for covering or holding pharmaceutical preparations were stricken from the free list.

The paragraph admitting free works of art for a permanent exhibition at a fixed place was amended by striking out the word "permanent."

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

The Conference Committee restored the House rates on first and second class wool. The changes in the wool schedule made in conference leave the duties on disputed items as follows:

Paragraph 354—The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than 8 per cent. of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

"Paragraph 358. On wools of the third class and on camels' hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 4 cents per pound.

"Paragraph 359. On wools of the third class and on camels' hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

"Paragraph 362. Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

"Paragraph 365. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 20 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and, in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 367. On blankets and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first-class, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem. On blankets, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act. Provided, that on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

"Paragraph 368. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at more than 15 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing, valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per cent. ad valorem; provided that on all the foregoing weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

"Paragraph 369. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

"Paragraph 370—On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part; felts not woven and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 371—Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery; head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, and any of the foregoing made of wool, or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 372—Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 373—Saxony, Wilton, and tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 374—Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 375—Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 376—Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 377—Treble ingrain, three-ply and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Paragraph 378—Wool, Dutch, and two-ply ingrain carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem."

THE WOOD SCHEDULE.

The following was substituted for the paragraph on hewn timber: "Timber, hewn, sided, or squared, (not less than eight inches square,) and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, 1 cent per cubic foot."

The paragraph relating to sawed boards and planks was amended by striking out the words "white pine" at $1 per 1,000 feet and by restoring the House rate on all the other items of the schedule, making the rates 50 cents per 1,000 feet for each side, planed or finished, $1 for tongued and grooved, and $1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved.

The legislative proviso to this paragraph inserted by the Senate was changed so as to read as follows: "That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, exported in the United States, or a discriminating charge upon boom sticks or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, tax, or other charge, as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency."

Fence posts are reduced from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The House rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem is restored on casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, &c.

The House rate of 2 cents per 1,000 and 15 per cent. ad valorem is restored on toothpicks, as is the House rate of 40 cents per 1,000 upon butchers' skewers.

THE TOBACCO SCHEDULE.

The Conference Committee accepted the Senate rate and language on wrapper and filler tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made $1.85 per pound instead of $1.75. The House rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, &c., of $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem was restored. The Senate made the rate $4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on imported tobacco.

THE SILK SCHEDULE.

The Conference Committee accepted Paragraph 386 as amended by the Senate, with the addition of the words "or plush" before ribbons in the first line, making plush ribbons dutiable at $1.50 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Paragraph 387, relating to woven-silk fabrics, was accepted as amended by the Senate, except that the rate on cloth other than black dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, was changed from $2.25 per pound to $2.50 per pound, and that on cloth dyed or printed in the piece from $3.25 to $3.50.

Paragraph 391, relating to manufactures of silk, is changed so as to modify the description of Jacquard figured goods by providing that they shall be "made on looms," and that they should be "dyed in the yarn and contain two or more colors in the filling." The rate is left at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

THE FLAX SCHEDULE.

The thread paragraph (330) is a compromise between the two houses, making a duty of 13 cents per pound on threads made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, and three-quarters of 1 cent per pound additional for each lea or number in excess of five made from yarn finer than five lea or number.

There is also a change in the next paragraph relating to single yarns in the gray, reducing the Senate rate on yarns not finer than 80 lea or number to 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise between the two houses.

Flax gill netting, nets, webs, &c., are reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Floor mattings, which are taken from the free list, where they were placed by the Senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents per square yard, where their value does not exceed 10 cents per square yard, and at 7 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem where their value exceeds 10 cents per square yard. The rates fixed in the original House bill on floor matting were 8 cents per square yard on valuations under 10 cents, while on valuations above the rate was the same with an ad valorem of 25 per cent. added.

The House rate on plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, which the Senate placed on the free list, was reduced from ⅞ of a cent to ⅝ on yarns of that character not exceeding 16 inches in width, and on those exceeding 30, and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch, the rate was reduced from 1 cent per pound to ⅞ of a cent, with 15 per cent. ad valorem added, just as in the original House schedule. The House proviso requiring a specific duty of 1 cent per pound on all of the above, and 20 per cent. ad valorem in case they should be dyed, colored, or stained, was stricken out. The House rate was restored on flax pile fabrics. The rate is 60 per cent. ad valorem on filtered tubes.

The Senate receded from its amendments to the rates on plain bottles, jars, &c., (Paragraph 99,) making the rate on pint bottles 1 cent per pound, on those holding less than one pint and not more than one-quarter of a pint, 1½ cents per pound; on those holding less than one-quarter of a pint, 50 cents per gross.

The paragraph (No. 100) in regard to cut or ornamented glass bottles was not changed as to rates, but the language was so altered as to include articles of which such glass is the component material of chief value, and porcelain, opal, and other blown glassware.

The Conference Committee restored the House rates and language on unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, but retained the Senate rates and language on polished, cylinder, and crown glass.

In the paragraph (103) relating to fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, the Senate rates and language were retained, except that the House proviso to the effect "that all the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered," was adopted.

The Senate rates were retained on cast polished plate glass, both unfinished and silvered, as provided in Paragraphs 104 and 105.

The House rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to other rates chargeable on window, crown, cylinder, or plate glasses, where those glasses are bent, ground, frosted, &c., is reduced to 5 per cent.

The Conference Committee adopted the Senate amendments in Paragraph 108, relating to spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., with one exception. The House rate of 45 cents per dozen and 20 per cent. ad valorem on these articles valued at over 40 cents per dozen, and not over $1.50 per dozen, was restored.

In Paragraph 112, relating to stained or painted glass windows, the amendment of the Senate, "except broken glass," is stricken out. The paragraph remains otherwise as left by the Senate.

The Conference Committee accepted the wording and rates of the Senate substitute for the House paragraph on marble, but restored the provision in the House paragraph on manufactures of agates, &c., including clock cases. The other amendments made by the Senate to this paragraph were retained.

The two houses compromised the rate on freestone, granite, sandstone, unmanufactured or undressed, making it 12 cents per cubic foot, instead of 10, as fixed by the House, and 14 by the Senate.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Paragraph 302, in relation to cotton thread and carded yarn, was amended by the conference committee so as to provide that thread, colored, bleached, combed, &c., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting of two or more single yarns, on all numbers exceeding twenty and up to eighty, are made dutiable at one-fourth of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbered eighty and above, three-tenths of a cent per pound per number. In the original House bill there was no division as to numbers, all being made dutiable at the rate of three-tenths of a cent per number per pound. The Senate left the House rate of three-tenths of a cent on the first division and provided an ad valorem of 50 per cent. on the second.

A portion of that part of Paragraph 315 relating to plushes, velvets, &c., which was stricken out by the Senate, was inserted, though in changed form. The insertion is a proviso to the effect "that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre weighing seven ounces or over per square yard shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem."

In Paragraph 320, the Senate amendments are all accepted except that reducing the rate on cotton suspenders and braces from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph inserted by the Senate (319½) providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was stricken out by the conference committee.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

Paragraph 218, relating to cattle, as it passed the Senate, was changed somewhat as to rates, $3.75 being fixed as the rate on cattle valued at not more than $14 per head, instead of $3.50, while an ad valorem rate of 27½ per cent. was fixed on cattle of a greater value, instead of 25 per cent. in the Senate amendment.

The difference between the two Houses on beans was compromised, the rate being made 45 cents per bushel, instead of 40 cents by the Senate and 50 by the House.

The Conference Committee restored the House rate of 1 cent a pound on garlic, instead of ¾ of a cent as fixed by the Senate.

Paragraph 250, in relation to pease, was changed so as to include seed pease with pease in the bulk, and the House rate of 40 cents per bushel was restored.

The Senate rate of 30 per centum ad valorem on natural flowers was reduced to 25 per cent.

Greenhouse stocks were added to the articles made dutiable at 25 per centum ad valorem.

The duty on seeds not specially provided for was made 30 per cent., the Senate rate being 25 and the House rate 40 per cent.

The paragraph in regard to packed fish was amended as fixed by the Senate, so as to be made to apply specifically to fish in packages. Paragraph 281 was amended so as to specifically provide that fresh mackerel, halibut, or salmon should be dutiable at the rate of 1 cent per pound, as well as the pickled or salted article.

Paragraph 282, in regard to apples, &c., was amended so as to omit currants, and the House rate of 2 cents per pound on such dried fruits as apples, peaches, pears, and berries prepared in any manner was restored. The Senate fixed a rate of 1 cent per pound.

The Senate language in Paragraph 283, relating to preserved fruits, comfits, &c., was retained, but in addition to the 35 per cent. ad valorem allowed on these articles preserved in sugar, molasses, &c., 1 cent per pound was given. The paragraph was also altered so as to reduce to 10 per cent. the amount of alcohol allowed in such preserves, the alcohol in addition to this amount being required to pay $2.50 per gallon.

The grape paragraph was altered so as to require the payment of 20 cents per cubic foot "of the capacity of the barrels or packages."

Orange and lemon peels preserved and cocoanut meat, &c., were restored to the House rate of 2 cents per pound.

On pineapples the Senate rate was retained. On unshelled filberts and walnuts the House rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the Senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sustained.

The Conference Committee struck out the Senate amendment providing for a duty on 2 cents per pound on dead game and game meats.

Paragraph 282, relating to cocoa, was amended by leaving out cocoanut oil.

On dextrine, burnt starch, &c., the House rate of 2 cents a pound was restored, the Senate rate being 1½ cents.

SPIRITS AND WINES.

The Conference Committee made but one change in the schedule relating to spirits, wines, &c., proper. The Senate rate of 30 cents per gallon on still wines containing less than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol, in packages, was changed to 40 cents per gallon. The House rate was 60 cents.

The rates on mineral waters were compromised. The House fixed a rate of 30 cents per dozen on pint bottles, plain, and the Senate a rate of 40 cents per dozen. The Conference Committee made the rate 20 cents. On quart bottles the Conference Committee made a rate of 30 cents per dozen, instead of the House rate of 40 cents and the Senate rate of 24 cents. On larger bottles otherwise than plain the Conference Committee made a rate of 24 cents per gallon in lieu of 20 cents by the Senate and 30 cents by the House.

The Senate proviso requiring that after Feb. 1, 1898, all bottles containing mineral water should have the name of the water blown in the glass was stricken out.

METAL SCHEDULE.

Manganese ore, containing less than 40 metallic units, which the Senate placed on the dutiable list at $1 per ton, was restored to the free list.

The House rate of 8-10 of a cent per pound was restored on round iron of less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled or hammered iron not specially provided for. The House rate on iron in slabs, blooms, &c., less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, was also restored.

The rate on iron bars, billets, &c., in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, was made specifically $12 per ton.

In Paragraph 127, the Senate rate of 1 2-10 cents per pound on iron and steel anchors was increased to 1½ cents per pound, the House rate. The other amendments to the paragraph made by the Senate were accepted.

Paragraph 129, in relation to hoop or band iron, including cotton ties, which the Senate placed on the free list, was changed so as to read as follows: "Hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint, or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity, 5-10 of a cent per pound."

On railway bars, T rails, and punched-iron or steel flat rails, the Conference Committee restored the House rate of seven-twentieths of a cent. On railway fish plates the Senate rate of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound stands.

Paragraph 132, providing for an extra duty of two-tenths of a cent per pound on iron and steel sheets or plates, galvanized or coated, was allowed to stand, but was made to apply only to "zinc, spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals."

The House rate of 2 cents per pound was restored on polished or planished sheets of iron or steel. On taggers, iron or steel, tin plates, and terne plates, the House rate of 1½ cents per pound was restored. The House, however, receded from its proviso that the benefit of the drawback provision in Section 24 shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tin plates, &c.

The Conference Committee amended the proviso to Paragraph 136, relating to wire rods, so as to make it read as follows: "That all iron or steel wire rods, which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured, shall pay an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound."

There were several changes in the paragraphs relating to iron and steel wire. One of these reduced from 5 cents to 4 cents the valuation above which there is given an additional duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem fixed by the Senate on hat or bonnet wire, &c., was increased to 45 per cent. on all grades of that article valued at more than 4 cents per pound. There was also an increase from 1 cent per pound to 1¼ cents on all articles manufactured from the metals in addition to the duty upon the wire used in their manufacture, and especial provision was inserted for the maximum rate of duty on wire rope and wire strand, which is imposed upon the wire used in its manufacture, together with a special rate of 1 cent per pound.

The rate on chains not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter was fixed at 1⅛ cents per pound; between three-eighths and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, 1⅜ cents per pound; between three-eighths and five-sixteenths of an inch, 1⅞ cents per pound; less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, 3 cents per pound.

On iron or steel tubes, not specially provided for, the Conference Committee increased the rate from 30 to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

In the paragraph relating to cutlery there was but one change from the Senate schedule. The Senate fixed a rate of 5 cents per piece and 40 per cent. ad valorem on penknives, pocket knives, &c., valued at between 50 cents and $1.50 per dozen. The Conference Committee reduced the maximum valuation of this class to $1.25, making the rate apply to cutlery ranging from 50 cents to $1.25 per dozen.

The Conference Committee made material changes from both the Senate and House rates on shotguns, both in classification and rates of duty. The rate on double-barreled shotguns valued at not more than $5 was fixed at $1.50 each, and an additional ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. added. On those valued at more than $5 and not more than $10, a rate of $4 and 15 per cent. ad valorem is provided; on those valued above $10 the Senate rate of $6 was allowed to stand.

On wheels for railway purposes, a compromise makes the duty 1½ cents per pound and 1¼ cents on ingots, blooms, &c. Aluminium, in the crude form, was made dutiable at 8 cents, and in plates at 13 cents per pound.

The rate on Dutch metal was made 6 cents per package of 100 leaves.

The language and rates of the Senate amendments to the paragraph in relation to lead ore were accepted without change, but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 2½ cents per pound instead of 2 cents as fixed by the House and 2¼ cents as fixed by the Senate.

The Senate rates on mica were advanced, those on the unmanufactured article being fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem and those on cut mica, at 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The rate of 6 cents a pound on nickel, as provided by the House, was restored.

Watch and clock jewels, which the Senate placed on the free list, were restored to the dutiable list at 10 per cent. ad valorem, the House rate being 15 per cent.

CHEMICAL SCHEDULE.

The Senate rate was retained on boracic and citric acids, and the House rate restored on gallic and tartaric acids, while a new rate of 3 cents per pound is fixed on lactic acid.

The Conference Committee struck out the Senate paragraph relating to tartarate of soda and potash and partly refined argols, and restored the House paragraph.

The House rate of 20 cents per pound on chloroform was also restored.

The rate on chicle was advanced from 6 to 10 cents per pound.

Ultramarine blue was compromised at 3¾ cents.

The Senate rate on spirit varnishes was reduced to $1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

There was also a compromise on white lead at 2⅞ cents per pound.

The House paragraph in relation to oxide of zinc and white paint was restored.

Paragraph 58, relating to paints and colors, was materially changed in construction, but not in regard to rates, except on venetian red, which was increased from 15 to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

There was a general change of rates on lead, white acetate of lead being fixed at 3¼ cents per pound; brown, gray, or yellow at 2¼ cents, nitrate at 2½ cents, and litharge at 2¾ cents per pound. These were generally compromises between the rates of the two Houses.

Phosphorus was compromised at 18 cents per pound.

There was no change in the Senate rates on potashes, the Senate rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem on cyanide of potassium being retained.

The Senate amendments on soda were all retained, except that the House provision for a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound on sulphite of soda, which the Senate struck out, was restored.

The House rates on sulphur were also restored. The Senate made an amendment to the sulphur paragraph, allowing crude brimstone to come in at 50 cents per ton, but the Conference Committee struck this out, including this article in the $8 rate as originally fixed by the House.

The Conference Committee also struck out the paragraph making tonka beans, vanilla beans and cuts dutiable, restoring them to the free list.

PAPER SCHEDULE.

On mechanically ground wood pulp the House rate of one-twelfth of 1 cent per pound, dry weight, was restored.

The paragraph in regard to printing paper was entirely rewritten. As amended it is as follows: "Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above 2 cents per pound, three-tenths of a cent per pound; valued above 2 cents and not above 2½ cents per pound, four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; valued between 2½ and 3 cents per pound, five-tenths of a cent; valued between 3 and 4 cents, six-tenths of a cent; valued between 4 and 5 cents, eight-tenths of a cent; valued above 5 cents, 15 per cent. ad valorem."

There is also a proviso exacting an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound for each dollar of export duty per cord imposed by any country exporting wood pulp to the United States.

The Conference Committee accepted the Senate substitute on service-coated paper, except that it reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. the ad valorem duty on plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, &c. The House paragraph in regard to paper envelopes was restored, and the House duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on those bordered and embossed, &c., raised to 35 per cent.

There are numerous changes in the paragraph relating to lithographic prints. The rate on such prints on paper not exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch in thickness is reduced from the Senate rate of 25 cents per pound to 20 cents.

The next classification covers paper ranging from 35 to 400 square inches, fixing the rate at 8 cents per pound. The Senate amendment fixed the rate at 12 cents per pound, but did not limit the size of the paper. For paper exceeding 400 square inches a rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem is fixed. The Senate rate on prints is reduced from 10 to 5 cents and on lithographic prints from 9 to 6 cents. A special rate is made on lithographic cigar labels, when made entirely of bronze, of 15 cents per pound. The rate on cigar labels of eight or more colors, printed in whole or in part of bronze leaf, is increased from 25 to 30 cents per pound; printed in metal leaf, 50 cents per pound instead of 35.

The following addition is made to the paragraph: "Books for children's use, containing illuminated lithographic prints, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound."

The Conference Committee struck out the Senate amendment in regard to paper envelopes.

The Senate rate of 20 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem on playing cards was reduced to 10 cents per pack and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

SUNDRIES SCHEDULE.

There were comparatively few changes in the sundries schedule. The Senate amendment on bituminous coal, fixing the rate at 67 cents per ton, was accepted without any change whatever. The Senate amendment on emery grains was also left unchanged.

The House rates of 8 cents per pound on firecrackers and of 1 cent per thousand on loose matches were restored.

The Senate also receded from its rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem on feathers. The House rates on hair cloths were also restored.

The Senate rates on jewelry were retained, but there was a slight change in the phraseology.

The House provision in regard to diamonds and other precious stones was restored.

Paintings, drawings, and statuary, which the Senate put on the free list, were again made dutiable, with a reduction from 25 per cent. ad valorem, as originally fixed by the House, to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The Conference Committee struck out the Senate amendment fixing a duty of 35 per cent on incandescent lamps, and also the Senate amendment fixing a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on textile designs on linen paper, &c.

RECIPROCITY CLAUSE.

The reciprocity provision, as agreed to by the conference committee, contains some of the features of both the Senate and the House bills on this subject. It also contains some retaliatory measures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of "equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartars, or wine lees crude; brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne or all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermouth; paintings and statuary."

The President is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the product of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by proclamation the duties upon these articles whenever equivalent concessions may be and statuary."

Argols, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Brandies or other grain spirits, $1.75 per gallon.

Champagne in bottles containing one cured in favor of the products of the United $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint, $1.50 per dozen; containing more than one quart, in addition to the six-dollar rate, $1.90 per gallon.

Still wines and vermouth, 35 cents per gallon, and other rates in proportion, where the goods are bottled.

Paintings, &c., 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The President is empowered to revoke the concession when satisfied that the agreement is not adhered to in good faith by any other country with which an agreement shall have been made.

What may be termed the retaliatory clause of the provision is that which empowers the President to suspend by proclamation the provisions of this act providing for the free introduction of coffee, tea, tonquin or tonka beans and vanilla beans coming from any country which imposes duties upon products of the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable. The rates which he is thus empowered to fix are:

On coffee, 3 cents per pound.
On tea, 10 cents per pound.
On tonka beans, 50 cents per pound.
On vanilla beans, $2 per pound.
On cuts, $1.

The President is required to act within two years in securing these reciprocal trade treaties, and they are to be submitted to the Senate for its ratification. Articles are to be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent. in these treaties, and the President is specifically authorized to enter into negotiations which will place certain articles upon the free list for a specified period of five years.

TAX ON CIGARS.

The internal revenue tax amendment, relating to cigars and cigarettes, made by the Senate, was changed to read as follows: "On cigars of all descriptions weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000; on cigars made of tobacco or any substitute weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, $1 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, $1 per 1,000."

STAMP TAX STRICKEN OUT.

The Senate amendment providing for tax on stocks and bonds was stricken out.

A Suggestion

When in doubt regarding a

Summer Gift

for a young woman friend, remember that nothing is more useful or seasonable than a

Belt

of fine leather with a Silver Buckle, made throughout by

Gorham Mfg. Co.

REGATTA AT LARCHMONT

Commodore Postley's Colonia Nearly Four Minutes Ahead of J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald.

CAPT. "HANK" HAFF'S BAD LUCK

The Raccoon Won the Race for Thirty-Footers, Defeating the Carolina and Musme with Ease—Good Yachting Breeze and Exciting Sport.

The Colonia, Commodore C. A. Postley's handsome schooner, defeated J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald yesterday at Larchmont in a race that was exciting from the start. The Emerald was sailed by Capt. Hank Haff, and the veteran taught Capt. Barr on the Colonia a trick or two. On the first round of the big triangular course the race was very close, but on the second round Capt. Haff made a long tack over to the Long Island shore and ran into a soft spot. This enabled the Colonia to get a big lead and eventually to win the race.

There was also a race for thirty-footers. Three crossed the line, the Raccoon, Musme, and Carolina, and the Raccoon won. Only one twenty-footer, the Shark, came to the line, and she had a sailover.

The wind all day was from the east, a fair sailing breeze, and the Regatta Committee sent the racers to the eastern mark first. The preparatory signal was given at 11:30 o'clock, and the schooners began to manoeuvre for position. Both yachts were very close together, and just before the starting signal was blown, at 11:35, Capt. Haff put the Emerald about and, crossing the Colonia's bow, took the lead and crossed the line on the port tack at 11:35:22. The Emerald at once tacked to starboard. The Colonia crossed at 11:36:20, so that the Emerald had a lead of nearly a minute. It was a beat out, and as this is the Colonia's best point of sailing she soon picked up the Emerald and took the lead when about two-thirds of the distance had been covered. At the first mark the times taken were: Colonia, 1:11:30; Emerald, 1:12:50.

With the wind aft, they ran to the buoy in Hempstead Harbor, carrying spinnakers to port and balloon jibtopsails and maintopmast staysails. The Emerald on this point of sailing showed her superiority, and gained 39 seconds. The times at this mark were: Colonia, 1:52:11; Emerald, 1:53:00.

Then they jibed, and with the wind just aft of the port beam reached to the finishing line off Larchmont. It was nip and tuck on the leg, and there was no material change in the order of the two as they started off on the second round. The times at the end of the first round were: Colonia, 2:08:59; Emerald, 2:09:57.

The wind was still true, and they beat out again, but this time the Colonia increased her lead considerably, and, although the Emerald gained on the run and on the reach, she was nearly five minutes behind at the finish, as these times will show: Colonia, 4:38:08; Emerald, 4:43:05.

The starting signal for the thirties was given at 11:40. Raccoon, sailed by Newbold P. Lawton, was first over the line, 14 seconds ahead of Musme, with Carolina 39 seconds further behind. It was a beautiful race between those boats, and Raccoon improved her position on the beat, turning the mark at 12:57:01. Carolina was turned at 12:59:04 and Musme at 12:59:12. On the run to the next mark the Raccoon held her lead, but the Musme passed the Carolina. The times taken as they jibed were: Raccoon, 1:29:08; Musme, 1:30:53; Carolina, 1:31:29. There was no material change in the positions on the reach across the Sound, and the yachts finished the first round as follows: Raccoon, 1:52:11; Musme, 1:53:50; Carolina, 1:54:40. They sailed around again. Carolina passed the Musme but could not catch the Raccoon. The finishing times being Raccoon, 4:09:38; Carolina 4:13:24; Musme, 4:14:42. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS IN RACING TRIM.

Yacht and Owner.	L'gth. Feet.	Elapsed Time.	Cor't'd Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	5:03:08	5:03:08
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	91.07	5:08:05	5:06:49

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Raccoon, N. D. Lawton	30.00	4:29:38	4:29:38
Musme, J. M. Macdonough	30.00	4:34:42	4:34:42
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00	4:33:24	4:33:24

SLOOPS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Shark, Sherman Hoyt	20.00	2:36:31	2:36:31

The Colonia beat the Emerald 3:41. The Raccoon beat the Carolina 3:52 and Musme 5:04.

To-day's programme is: Four-oared gig race for "Hen and Chickens' Colors," presented by ex-Commodore Gillig; two-oared gig race for "Dauntless Colors," presented by H. B. Seeley; dinghy race for "Execution Colors," presented by H. B. Seeley; race for naphtha launches exceeding twenty-one feet; race for naphtha launches, twenty-one feet and under; tub races, and water sports afternoon—Ladies' reception and band concert. Evening—Ball and illumination of clubhouse and grounds.

BLACKSTAFFE OVER McDOWELL.

He Wins the London Cup in the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta.

LONDON, July 19.—At the Metropolitan amateur regatta at Putney to-day the first heat of the race for the London Cup was won by Blackstaffe, who defeated Whiting. Dr. McDowell of Chicago won the second heat over Everitt of London.

The final heat was won by Blackstaffe. McDowell led at first, but was overhauled by Blackstaffe, who finished four lengths ahead of his opponent.

YACHTS RACE AT NEWPORT.

Six Thirty-Footers in the Contest—E. D. Morgan's Puck Wins.

NEWPORT, July 19.—The thirty-footers raced to-day for sweepstakes, six boats starting. The course was to Brig Ledge and return, a distance of sixteen miles. The start was made at 2:30, the Hera being the first away, but E. D. Morgan's Puck soon took the lead and finished an easy winner. The summary:

Boat.	Sailed by.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Puck, E. D. Morgan		5:39:56	3:09:56
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea		5:40:54	2:50:54
Wawa, J. A. Stillman		5:42:14	2:53:14
Hera, R. N. Ellis		5:42:40	2:52:40
Vedi C, Vanderbilt, Jr.		5:43:15	2:53:15
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney		5:44:20	2:54:20

Mrs. E. D. Morgan sailed in Puck, Mrs. Duryea in Vaquero, and Miss Stillman in Wawa. To-morrow the yachts race for cups offered by H. B. Duryea.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—The following yachts arrived to-day: Steamer Ilawarra, owned by E. Thompkins; sloop Columbia, owned by Mr. Post; sloop Keetwadid, New York Yacht Club. The only departure was the steamer Stranger, owned by Miss Lewis.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Margarita, owned A. J. Drexel; steamer Sapphire, owned by J. J. Albright; steamer Partenia, owned by A. M. McKee; steamer Enterprise, owned by A. J. Cassatt; steamer Elsa, owned by Miss Breeze; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; sloop Wasp, owned by R. Lippitt; sloop Isolerlin, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Zigomer, owned by A. M. Agassiz; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman.

Al-Anka to Go with Momo.

The thirty-footers Momo and Al-Anka will leave in a few days for Montreal. The Momo will race against the Canadian champion for the Seawanhaka Cup, and the Al-Anka will be used to get the challenger fit for the races. The crew of the Momo will be C. H. and H. M. Crane and Harry Stackpole.

New Communipaw Ferry Started.

The new Royal Blue Line ferry service, between the foot of Whitehall Street and Communipaw, was started yesterday with the double-deck ferryboats Mauch Chunk and Easton of the Jersey Central Road. The boats use the slips of the Bay Ridge Ferry, next to the Staten Island Ferry. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies are interested in the new ferry.

CHICAGO'S ATHLETES COMING.

Firemen and Policemen Who Are to Appear at Manhattan Field.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Chicago firemen and policemen entered for the tournament at Manhattan Field next Saturday left this afternoon for New York. The party consisted of Marshal Champion of the Chicago Fire Department, Second Assistant Chief, who goes as the representative of the department to look after the men. Accompanying Marshal Champion is Charles Sifferlich, Chief of the Second Battalion, who joined the party to see the tournament.

The men who will compete on behalf of the Fire Department are George N. Gilmore, M. B. Moloney, and A. Kercher. These three had trained faithfully up to the time of their departure, and each was in splendid condition. The firemen have taken with them a professional trainer in the person of H. E. Wilson, who has looked after them during their preparatory work.

The representatives of the Police Department are Lieut. Noelle of the Thirty-eighth Precinct, a medium weight rider; Michael Groderick, the Detective Sergeant of the bicycle squad of Chicago, a long-distance rider, and Detective Sergeant Bert Cowdrey, who is probably the quickest man on the force. Lieut. Peter Kipley, a brother of the Chief of Police, is in charge of the party of policemen.

DIDN'T LIKE ENGLISH ANTHEM.

Percy Alden Refuses to Sing "God Save the Queen" on a Steamship.

The passengers of the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mobile, which arrived yesterday, had an entertainment in the saloon on Saturday night, which was considerably enlivened by an incident not on the programme.

The last number but one was to be "God Save the Queen," and the occasion was to conclude with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Sophie Schuyler of Southampton, L. I., was about to commence the accompaniment for the British anthem, when Percy Alden, said to be an Englishman, objected to the singing of "God Save the Queen, "I refuse to sing that song," he said.

"And I decline to play it," said Miss Schuyler.

There was a moment of embarrassment, and then all arose, and "God Save the Queen" was sung in loud chorus by the passengers, who were mostly English subjects. Mr. Alden went up on deck for fresh air. Miss Schuyler remained and played the accompaniment for "The Star-Spangled Banner," which was sung with equal vim by Britishers and Yankees.

Mr. Alden's life was made miserable for the remainder of the trip. He was shunned by English and Americans alike, and the only consolation he could find was in the company of Miss Schuyler, who upheld him when he made the unwelcome objection.

PRAISES DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Commissioner Parker Says It Has Done More Than the Last Administration.

Commissioner Parker reached Police Headquarters early yesterday morning just as Acting Inspector O'Brien was calling the roll of the detectives. He delivered a short address to the men, reminding them that it was the beginning of the third year of the régime of Acting Inspector O'Brien as Chief of the Detective Bureau.

Mr. Parker added that the work during the past two years had been better than ever before. A larger number of mysteries had been cleared up, and more great criminals had been brought to book than during the previous administration.

The general work of the Detective Bureau, he went on to say, was much better than it had been, and the work of the night squad looking after ferries, railroads, and dangerous localities had been especially good, and he advised the men to continue their good work.

Acting Inspector O'Brien came in for his share of praise, and then Commissioner Parker made several suggestions to the bureau, which, however, no one would reveal. Then he had a conference with Chief Conlin over police matters.

SAVED BY HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER

Eleven-Year-Old Girl Intercedes at Court for Drunken Father.

A little girl's pleading saved a father from being sent to prison for intoxication yesterday. Charles Drake, aged forty-three, of 331 East Fifty-fourth Street, drank too much Sunday evening, and yesterday morning found himself in Yorkville Police Court. As soon as his case was called his eleven-year-old daughter, Lillian, stepped before Magistrate Crane's desk and begged him to let her father go.

"But he was drunk," said the Magistrate.

"He is a good father, and is not in the habit of drinking, and mamma is sick at home or she would have come along with me," said the little girl, between sobs.

Drake held his head down in shame, and said that he had never been in a courtroom before, and, if let go, would never enter one again. He pledged himself not to drink any more intoxicating liquors.

"You ought to be proud to have such a daughter," remarked Magistrate Crane, as he discharged Drake.

Jamaica Sugar Planters Troubled.

John Cameron, owner of extensive sugar plantations in Jamaica, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Altai, en route for Scotland. "The sugar industry in Jamaica," he said, "is in a very depressed state, due to the bounties given to beet growers by the Continental Governments. We are also deeply interested in the sugar schedule pending at Washington. There is much resentment there over it. The sugar crop in Jamaica this season has been good.

"The only remedy for our trouble is that the imperial Government give us a bounty. There was an Imperial Commission, of which the late Sir Henry Norman was a member, investigating the condition of the sugar industry in Jamaica recently. That commission has not made its report, though we are awaiting it anxiously. Jamaica can't give her sugar planters a bounty, she is too poor."

Killed by a Long Island Train.

Pasquali Siciliano, supposed to be an Italian banker at 240 Elizabeth Street, this city, was killed by a Long Island train bound for Rockaway Beach, at the crossing at Atlantic and Linwood Avenues, about 9 o'clock last evening. His body was not discovered by the engineer until the train had reached Logan Avenue, ten blocks away. In Siciliano's pockets were found a money order for $175 and a sum of money. Just how Siciliano was struck is not known. The engineer knew that he had struck some object and stopped to investigate as soon he could. The crossing is regarded as a dangerous one, and five or six people have been killed there within the past few years.

Wanted to Die in the River.

Catharine Kane, aged fifty-three, who was committed to the almshouse yesterday afternoon, attempted to commit suicide by drowning while the steamer Thomas S. Brennan was in midstream. The boat had left the City Hospital when the attention of Miss Bowe, the head nurse, was attracted by the sound of crashing glass. Looking out, she saw the woman struggling in the river, almost opposite the hospital. Capt. McCarthy ordered the boat stopped and the engines reversed, and a boat was sent after the woman. She was rescued and taken to the hospital.

Manhattan Beach Celebrates.

The twentieth anniversary of the opening of Manhattan Beach by Austin Corbin was celebrated yesterday. The rain interfered somewhat with the fireworks, but Sousa's Band rendered several pieces that were special favorites of Gilmore's, among them "The Star-Spangled Banner," with cannon accompaniment. De Wolf Hopper and Miss Nella Bergen assisted. The hotel lawns were lit up with Japanese lanterns and little cuplights in colors. Among the set pieces of fireworks were portraits of Austin Corbin and P. S. Gilmore.

His Clothes Identified.

Albert Lange of 1,627 First Avenue, whose brother George has been missing since Sunday morning, went yesterday evening to the foot of East Eighty-second Street, where he was shown the clothes of a boy that had been bathing there in the morning. He identified them as his brother's. The body has not yet been recovered.

SIX BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

A Wet Track and Small Field Made the Day's Sport Very Commonplace.

A HANDICAP FOR BRANDYWINE

Azure Bought Out of a Selling Race by M. F. Dwyer as a Bit of Retaliation—Sir Vassar Won the First Hurdle Race.

Another day with a very muddy track and the falling of occasional showers spoiled all chance for sport at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday. The feature was to have been a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, which has fourteen horses of very fair class, including Sir Walter, Flying Dutchman, Belmar, Peep o'Day, and Deerslayer, but all these and five others of lesser class were stricken out.

Tom Cromwell would have started, but the Stewards very strangely decided that when the Kensico Stable claimed the horse out of a selling race his engagements did not go with the sale. That seems an injustice to the horse's new owner, as his engagements are part that go to make up the value of the horse. Protests against the ruling were of no avail, and the horse was ordered to be scratched.

That left but three to go, Brandywine, Skate, and Manassas, and the former won as he pleased in spite of his attempts to run out on the turns. He was, of course, a lively favorite in the betting.

So it was all through the card. The pencil went through the names of the good ones in spite of the fact that horse owners have been "kicking" because they did not have money to race for. As a result speculation was stagnant and the racing uninteresting. "Don't want to risk my horse in the heavy going," was the excuse of the owners.

"Mike" Dwyer Gets Azure.

Azure won the opening dash very handily after Mohawk Prince had been indulged with the lead for about six furlongs. Thomas Cat, who won on his last appearance, couldn't run a little bit after the first five furlongs, and the Stewards wanted to know the reason why. Graham Anderson, the owner, couldn't tell, but he proved that he bet $1,000 on the horse and believed he could win. The Stewards are trying now to find out from the boy Harrison, who rode him, the reason for Thomas Cat's quitting.

Azure, the winner, was owned by the Kensico Stable, and was entered to be sold for $500. M. F. Dwyer, whose horse Tom Cromwell had been claimed out of a selling race on Saturday by the owner of the Kensico Stable, bid Azure up to $1,100, at which price he got him. Mr. Dwyer didn't appear to get so good a bargain as did the Kensico people when they got Tom Cromwell, but he thinks he got a partial revenge.

Fleeting Gold just beat the Meddler filly Zella home in the race for maiden two-year-olds, as Our Breezy found the journey too long. Eight of the eleven jockeys acted so badly at the post, breaking through the barrier in spite of the orders of the starter, that they were fined $25 each.

Not Allowed to Race.

Double Quick was not allowed to go in the third race because he was not registered with The Jockey Club. Halton won the race easily, and there was a dead heat for the place between Fireside and Bastion, because Corbley rode Fireside so very badly.

After Brandywine had won the handicap, Dacian won the selling race for two-year-olds, running in front from end to end. Nosey, who was well played to beat him, was last in the field of four at the finish.

Sir Vassar, who acted very badly at the start, delaying things for ten minutes, won the hurdle race very cleverly from Flushing, who found the journey of a mile and three-quarters a bit too long for him.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:46.

1—Azure, Kensico Stable's b. c., by Plevna-Sapphire, 3 years, 104 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 ..... (Wilhite)
2—Mohawk Prince, T. J. Healey's ch. g., 3, 99, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (Clawson)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. m., 4, 104, 50 to 1 ..... (Wapshire)

Cash Day, 114, 7 to 5, (Shields,) and Thomas Cat, 102, 4 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:05.

1—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Flying Fish, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Sherrer)
2—Zella, W. H. Forbes's b. f., 97, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)
3—Our Breezy, E. M. Nise's ch. f., 102, 4 to 1 ..... (Harrison)

Syrinx, 109, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sister Corona, 110, 12 to 1, (Perkins;) Lilted, 102, 10 to 1, (Hann;) Pink Chambray, 104, 4 to 1, (Wilhite;) Mrs. Reeves, 97, 12 to 1, (Wapshire;) Midrica, 104, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Amelia D., 105, 30 to 1, (Barrett,) and May Frances, 108, 30 to 1, (Pickering,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $800, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18.

1—Halton, Green Hill Stable's b. g., by Himyar-Maud L., 5 years, 108 pounds, 6 to 5 and out ..... (O'Leary)
*—Fireside, J. S. & W. Thompson's ch. g., 90, 11 to 5 and 1 to 5 ..... (Corbley)
*—Bastion, W. C. Daly's br. c., 3, 98, 4 to 1.. (O'Connor)
4—Leonawell, F. Smith's br. h., aged, 118, 6 to 1 ..... (Perkins)

*Dead heat for place.

Won easily by a length; dead heat by twenty lengths for the place.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

1—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. h., by St. Blaise-Susquehanna, 5 years, 98½ pounds, 2 to 5 ..... (Barrett)
2—Skate, G. W. Innes's b. g., 4, 110, 2 to 1 ..... (Perkins)
3—Manassas, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. g., 3, 85, 7 to 1 ..... (Corbley)

Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $700, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17¾.

1—Dacian, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Hindoo-Miss Moore, 103 pounds, 3 to 5 and out. (Thorpe)
2—Julius Cæsar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. c., 92, 40 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (O'Connor)
3—Bastinator, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 102, 5 to 1 ..... (Wilhite)
4—Nosey, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 99, 2 to 1 ..... (Clawson)

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Time—3:25.

1—Sir Vassar, C. W. Stanton's b. h., by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 4 years, 152 pounds, 9 to 5 and out ..... (Finnigan)
2—Flushing, G. H. Sherrer's ch. g., 6, 152, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Slack)
3—Detective, R. G. Tower's ch. g., 5, 149, 20 to 1 ..... (Gentry)
4—Three Forks, E. W. Purser's b. g., 6, 146, 6 to 1 ..... (Almark)

Won in a canter by ten lengths; a quarter of a mile between second and third.

At the Oakley Track.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The racing to-day at Oakley Park resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Fair Deceiver, 102 pounds, (Everett,) 50 to 1, won; Louise Dyson, 102, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Black Sleeves, 105, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:57¾. Exquisite, Bonnie Nell, Peg Parks, Taffeta Silk, Dayo, Annie Taylor, Crennan, Vinetta, Carrie Lyne, Bal Masque, and Alice Rose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Rockwall, 99 pounds, (H. Williams,) 8 to 1, won; Sir Ebony, 96, (James,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lizzie Logan, 102, (Hirsch,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Assassin, Hibernia Queen, Captain Peirsal, Est-Ne-Regina, Nannie D., Mellie, Barton, and Say On also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. French Gray, 104 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 5, won; Locust Blossom, 101, (Everett,) 9 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; The Devil, 100, (James,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾.

Benneville, Mordecai, Fan Faronada, and Tole Simmons also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Abe Furst, 106 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 1 to 10, won; Mertie Reed, 99, (Everett,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Ranza, 104, (Beauchamp,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾.

Olean, Osmon, Adowa, White Oak, and Ben Naiad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Prosecutor, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 5, won; Faunette, 92, (Gregory,) 50 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Lillian McDonald, 95, (Everett,) 300 to 1, third. Time—1:44½.

Booze, Don Fulano, Raymond, and J. P. B. also run.

Entries for Brighton Bench.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Beldemonio	117	Beldemere	98
Hi Daddy	105	Bon Ami	98
Green Jacket	104	Vinita	95
Discount	103	Contractor	92
Sandowne	103	Fastertide	92
Nodjed	99	Mahoney	87
Burlesque	98	Nay Nay	87

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Junior	112	Lerete	107
Spunwell	112	Sanger	107
Domestic	111	Kas	107
Mr. Hunt	110	Tommy O.	107
Stone Step	110	Torfi	105
Spencer	110	Indian Summer	102
Lillie Seals	108	Ella Daly	102

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Belmar	126	Volley	109
Peep o' Day	120	Premier	105
Damien	117	Lincoln II.	100
Deerslayer	115	Cassette	97
Skate	113	Belleport	93

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Wave Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cleophus	116	Hi Daddy	103
Kaiser Ludwig	107	Nay Nay	101
Passover	106	Takanassee	101
Billali	103		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Kenmore Queen	110	Scotch Plaid	99
Mr. Balter	106	Philip	94
Decanter	102	Attainment	94
Sensational	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Premier	118	Beldemere	106
Declare	111	Marsian	103
Sapelo	111	Wolhurst	99
Sir Play	108		

Beryl Wins at Leicester.

LONDON, July 19.—At the first day's racing of the Leicester Summer meeting today the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay filly Beryl won the Wigston Two-Year-Old Selling Plate. This race is of 150 sovereigns, the winner to be sold for 100 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 3 sovereigns out of the plate. There were eight starters over the course of five furlongs, the following being the result in detail:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. f. Beryl, by Sensation out of Belphoebe.. 1
Mr. J. L. Dugdale's br. f. Sheep, by The Lambkin out of Kirtella 2
Mr. T. Jennings, Jr.'s b. f. Desolee, by Despair out of North Star 3

OUT OF THE ATHLETIC UNION.

Eight Eastern Clubs, Including Several in This Vicinity, May Leave the Organization.

CHICAGO, July 19.—At least eight Eastern clubs, members of the Amateur Athletic Union, will withdraw from the organization, so it is asserted by local sportsmen. The clubs are the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the New York Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, New Jersey Athletic Club, Manhattan Athletic Club, Orange Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Association, and the Staten Island Athletic Association.

The trouble is said to be the development of the resignation of C. C. Hughes of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He withdrew from the organization as the result of a wrangle over the awarding of the prize at the recent carnival 'n Chicago. Harry Cornish protested against the entry of the Wisconsin athlete Kraenzlein under the banner of the Chicago Athletic Club, and the consequent awarding of the prize to that organization.

Hughes sided with Chicago and against his own club, and his resignation was forced as a result. The Eastern clubs are said to have been dissatisfied with the management of the union and long desirous of withdrawing from it.

HE FOUGHT AGAINST RESCUE.

Paul Phomasch Jumped Overboard and Struggled Against Being Saved.

Discouraged by his failure to obtain work Paul Phomasch, a French waiter, forty-five years old, who lived with his wife and two children, Lillian and George, at 242 West Thirty-third Street, New York, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the East River from the Twenty-third Street ferryboat New York on its 5 o'clock trip to Broadway, Brooklyn.

When Phomasch jumped over Anthony Smith, one of the deck hands, threw off his coat and plunged into the water, and swam to the struggling man. He was followed by Harry Waring of 840 Halsey Street. The two seized the man, who, though weak, struggled desperately to get away. They were too strong for him, and then, as they dragged him slowly toward the ferryboat he submerged his head until he became unconscious. When the rescuers reached the side of the boat a ladder was lowered, and with the assistance of passengers they were hauled up, and the man laid out on the cabin floor. He died shortly afterward.

ELLEN PECK STILL AT LARGE.

Brooklyn Police Have Not Yet Caught the Confidence Woman.

The Brooklyn police believe there is little likelihood that Mrs. Ellen Peck, the confidence woman who swindled the late Dr. Lott out of $10,000, will ever be caught by them. The publication of the story, for which the Rev. Dr. S. Gifford Nelson was responsible, has made the officials angry, and yesterday they united in saying that Dr. Nelson's action was ill-timed. Police Commissioner Welles guardedly admitted that the supposed Mrs. Hanson was in fact Mrs Peck, but later on he undertook to qualify his statement by saying, "I think she may be Mrs. Peck."

There is an attachment to the story which is to the effect that the police of both this city and Brooklyn do not want Mrs. Peck to be arrested. She has assisted the police in many ways for years, and if the rumor is to be credited, they would much rather have her at large than in Sing Sing. The rumor becomes greatly strengthened when it is remembered that in all her long career Mrs. Peck has never been behind the bars. Capt. Reynolds of the Detective Bureau stated last evening that he was not looking for Mrs. Peck, but declined further than that to discuss the story.

A mysterious "Mrs. Keck" has also come into the case, and it was rumored that she is the woman wanted for swindling Dr. Lott. Capt. Reynolds would not explain the identity of Mrs. Keck.

$20,000 FOR A WRECKED HOME.

James F. Dickey of Newark Sues P. Walter Griffith for Damages.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—Sheriff Doremus this evening served papers in an action to recover $20,000 damages brought by James F. Dickey, a varnish manufacturer, against P. Walter Griffith, manager in this city for a number of insurance companies. In an affidavit made by Dickey before Supreme Court Commissioner Samuel F. Bigelow, Dickey charges Griffith with wrongful behavior with his wife. He charges that for months past they have been holding a secret correspondence and having secret meetings, and that the climax of these meetings and the correspondence was a few days ago, when Griffith and Mrs. Dickey registered as P. W. Griffith and wife at the Hotel Imperial in New York City. Dickey further alleges in the affidavit that his wife made to him a free and full confession of her misbehavior. Commissioner Bigelow directed that Griffith be arrested and held under $5,000 bail to await trial of the suit.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickey have two children; one three years old and the other five. Griffith lives in a handsome house known as Prospect Villa, on Mount Prospect Avenue.

WATERMELON FOR McKINLEY.

Largest of the Season Sent from Georgia to Washington.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—The largest watermelon grown in the South this season was shipped from here to-day for Washington, where it will arrive Wednesday and be presented to President McKinley at the White House.

The melon was grown in Georgia, weighs seventy-eight pounds, and took the prize of $75 offered by W. N. Mitchell, the Southern agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a contest participated in by the planters of all the melon-growing States. The monster melon is shipped in a golden hamper adorned with flags.

Acrobat Falls from a Trapeze.

While performing on a trapeze in Perry's Grass Pavilion, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, George Oleson, an acrobat, thirty-five years old, of 233 Seventh Avenue, New York, lost his balance and fell to the stage, twenty feet below, and sustained internal injuries.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Chainless Patents May Be Protected in England and on the Continent.

CYCLING MEN WILL SAIL

Agreement with English Manufacturers to Maintain Rates—American Trade at Present Practically Going It Blind—Foreign Market Demoralized.

Since the recent slump in the price of bicycles the most important news that has transpired is the departure for Europe on Thursday of four men prominent in the American cycling trade. The party will consist of Col. Albert A. Pope, President of the Pope Manufacturing Company, which manufactures the Columbia wheel; A. G. Spalding of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, M. L. Bridgman of the Pope Company, and W. A. Redding of the law firm of Redding, Kiddle & Greeley of this city.

According to cycle merchants there is no doubt that certain patents on the chainless wheel are to be fully protected both in England and on the Continent. Both firms are interested in the chainless wheel, and Mr. Redding, whose firm makes a specialty of patents, is attorney for them. To what extent the new improvements are to be protected and what they are cannot be learned.

Mr. Spalding said yesterday, in answer to a question, that his intention to sail was formed upon receipt of a telegram from Col. Pope last Saturday. They intended to sail on the Fuerst Bismarck, and Mr. Redding would accompany them. "Draw your own conclusions," he said, smiling, "although I am free to confess there may be some business transacted there."

One other rumor that is positively unverified is that the two wheel magnates have another object in crossing the water which is of vastly greater importance than the other to the trade generally, and that is, that they will endeavor to secure an agreement from English cycle manufacturers to maintain rates. This is considered most important, for the entire American trade at the present time is practically going it blind, with no idea from whence the next cut will come.

The English cycle trade is in no better condition. The reduction in the Rudge machines, which had the same effect there as the Columbia's top did here, was followed by a number of less-known manufacturers. They, too, are disorganized, and the listed wheel stocks on the Exchanges have fallen in consequence. To get these panic-stricken manufacturers together and have them decide upon a price policy would be the best thing that either Col. Pope or Mr. Spalding has ever done for the trade, and the result of their visit will be watched for with great eagerness.

The New Road Ordinances.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave another public hearing yesterday morning on the proposed road ordinances as submitted to them by the New York Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen four weeks ago. The wheelmen's representatives have made several efforts to have the Aldermen pass the new ordinances, but each time they were laid over at the request of the Livery and Boarding Stablemen's Association, who did not favor some of the rules.

There was quite a gathering of both factions at the hearing yesterday. The liverymen were represented by Israel Ludlow and A. S. Crow, Lewis Rosenfeld, W. J. McCormick, and George A. Heaney were present to protect the interests of the wheelmen.

An ordinance that was not approved by the liverymen was that which gives pedestrians the right of way and compels drivers of vehicles to make a sign by raising a whip when about to turn from a street where they are traveling, so as to avoid collisions. Mr. Ludlow told the committee that the other ordinances were satisfactory to his clients, but he would not approve of giving the right of way to pedestrians, as with such a right they could stop vehicles and obstruct traffic.

Alderman Ware explained that the right was only given pedestrians at the crossings.

An amendment suggested by Mr. Ludlow, requiring a person crossing another with a vehicle or bicycle a space of at least fifteen feet between them, was accepted by the wheelmen's representatives.

"Lawson Fuller, the well-known "whip," spoke in opposition to the new ordinances, and said that it was not necessary to pass any more rules, as those in effect at the present time were not being observed.

Brake Ordinance.

The brake ordinance drawn up by Mr. Ludlow, requiring bicycles to carry brakes and limiting the rate of travel to five miles an hour, was not considered, as the hearing was on the road ordinances only.

Alderman Ware, Chairman of the Law Committee, said that his report would be ready to be presented to the full board at to-day's meeting, and he would make an effort to have the new rules passed, as after to-day's meeting the Board of Aldermen would probably adjourn for the Summer.

Shall Sidewalks Be Used?

Two resolutions were offered by Mr. Rosenfeld, and they will be brought up before the Board of Aldermen to-day. The first is an amendment to Section 200 of the revised ordinances, making it lawful for cyclists to use the sidewalks, in case the driveways are in such a condition that they cannot be used by vehicles.

The amendment was offered at the suggestion of Magistrate Simms. The other amendment is to allow coasting with a brake attached to a wheel in the city between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Battery.

Potter's European Trip.

Since it became known that Mr. Potter had accepted an offer from a newspaper to arrange a foreign cycling trip there have been rumors afloat that other league officials are much dissatisfied because of Mr. Potter's action in allowing certain parties to use the League of American Wheelmen for advertising purposes. Mr. Potter said yesterday that he was receiving no compensation for his services as President of the organization, and that his trip abroad would not intertere with his league duties. Mr. Potter's plans will naturally keep him away from the national meeting in Philadelphia in August, and it is likely to have a bearing on the next election if Mr. Potter decides to take the nomination for re-election.

POOL'S BICYCLE DECISION.

Larceny if Wheels Are Secured on False Pretenses.

Persons having bicycles to hire were greatly interested yesterday by the published reports of a decision rendered in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday by Magistrate Pool in the case of Thomas B. Ritchie, who was charged by John J. Cary, a bicycle dealer, of 176 Eighth Avenue, with the theft of a wheel. Cary swore that Ritchie, who lives at 63 West Thirty-sixth Street, had hired the wheel eight days before for an hour, and had not returned it. On Saturday

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE TRUST-MADE TARIFF.

Mr. DINGLEY promises two millions a year increased revenue from the new sugar schedule, points out that it will give greater protection to the beet sugar industry, and complacently announces a victory for the House. The Republican members, ready to put through any sort of a schedule that the tariff makers offer them, shout for a vote on the bill as amended by the conferees. A Republican evening newspaper, in a pitiful attempt to cover up the shame of its party, timidly cites the opinion of unnamed "experts" to show that the differential duty on sugar is "lower than that of the present law."

But the shares of the Sugar Trust jump up $11 each over Saturday's closing price, to 144½, the highest quotation ever recorded.

Mr. DINGLEY may talk till doomsday, and apologists for the Republican Party may rack their brains and their consciences with excuses, but the big, ugly fact cannot be hid that as soon as the sugar schedule of the new Tariff bill was made public in the form in which it will be enacted into law the investors and professional traders of Wall Street immediately concluded that the Republican tariff had made the $37,500,000 of Sugar Trust common stock worth $4,125,000 more than it was before. Even the preferred stock advanced 6 points, probably on the theory that the favors of the new tariff would enable the Trust to swell its immense profits to an extent which would permit it to increase the fixed dividend. At the highest quotations of yesterday's excited market the share capital of the Sugar Trust was held to have a value more than $6,000,000 above the figures of Saturday.

No wonder Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER feels justified in declaring that in the struggle between the House and the Senate the Senate walked off with three-quarters of the stake. The agents of the Trust in the Senate committee and in the Senate itself have served their master with great skill, great determination, great shamelessness, and great success. The Trust has made its own schedule. It will issue to itself over the signature of WILLIAM MCKINLEY a license to collect millions of dollars annually from the people of the United States. For the third time it has made itself a colossal fortune by writing a sugar schedule.

The Tariff bill upon which the two houses have come to an agreement is rank with unclean jobs and gross abuses, but the gigantic scandal of the sugar schedule for which Mr. ALDRICH fought so hard and so successfully overshadows them all. It will be fatal to the Republican Party. Ultimately it will be fatal to protection and to the Trust itself. This brutal use of its vast power enrages the people, puts them in an ugly temper toward Trusts and combinations of all sorts, even against perfectly legitimate business enterprises. It makes recruits for Bryanism and for Socialism. It feeds discontent and provokes the spirit that tends to disorder and revolution.

POWDERLY AND LABOR.

It does not require a very long memory to recall the time when it appeared to himself and to a good many other people that TERENCE V. POWDERLY was able to sway the industrial and social destinies of this country. He himself, along with a high degree of geniality and benevolence, had another and even more essential ingredient in the composition of a successful demagogue, and that was a complete belief in his own importance and in his "star." Indeed, his success was equal to upsetting a stronger head than his. The famous motto of the Knights of Labor that "the injury of one was the concern of all" had been adopted by a very large number of workingmen as a practical rule of action, and as a justification for throwing up their situations when POWDERLY told them to. The "sympathetic strike" took on unprecedented proportions under his rule, and there was a time when some hundreds of thousands of workingmen would have struck work at his bidding without asking any questions.

It is true that the nomination of such a man as POWDERLY to be Commissioner of Immigration was an astounding performance. He has never shown any qualification for the place excepting a sympathy with workers for wages, which we may admit to be sincere, but in which he is equaled by a great number of men and by an even greater number of women. This qualification, valuable when it coexists with others, is a positive disqualification when it exists alone for such a place as that for which POWDERLY has been named, and he has never shown any other.

But it is not upon this ground that the Central Labor Union has resented the nomination of POWDERLY. It is upon the curious ground that the nomination was "the greatest insult that the Government could have administered to organized labor," although POWDERLY has been by far the most conspicuous and powerful representative that "organized labor" has ever had in this country. The passage of a resolution to that effect by the Central Labor Union must have been rather a blow to the President, who doubtless imagined that he was "administering" a compliment rather than an insult. It is true that he was also paying a campaign debt, for POWDERLY "came out for gold" during the last canvass. It is this fact, indeed, which seems to have excited the animosity of those delegates to the Central Labor Union who described him as a "traitor." It seems that he had once been for free silver. Like a good many other people he changed his mind when it was shown what the free coinage of silver meant. The change might be accepted as a cheering proof that POWDERLY was capable of reflection. But the Central Labor Union refused to see in it evidence of anything but a bargain. If it seems strange that the union should have jumped to that conclusion we have only to recall the remarks of a candid delegate: "None of the labor leaders are in the business for their health," to acknowledge that the judgment of the union, though possibly mistaken, was certainly natural. But it is nevertheless hard alike upon the President and upon poor POWDERLY that the recognition of "organized labor" which his nomination was meant to be should be accepted by the experts of the Central Labor Union as an "insult."

PRUSSIA'S GRAIN MARKET.

It must be a pleasant thing nowadays to be a dealer in grain and potato spirits on the Berlin market. Under the present dispensation brokers are treated like criminals who cannot yet be run into jail, but meanwhile are under the eye of the police. The power of the Prussian Agrarians and their arrogance have been shown beyond as well as within the walls of the Landtag, but particularly in the war they are waging against the Produce Exchanges. The Minister who is supposed by virtue of his office to guard the interests of merchants and trade is the Agrarians' man; the President of Police obeys their orders. At the beginning of the year the brokers were commanded to take Agrarians into the management of the Boerse, and when they declined, the Boerse was suppressed. Then the unofficial daily meetings of the brokers were stopped by the police with the same military abruptness, the same curt warning, as falls to the lot of the Social Democrats when coming together for discussion or recreation. Now the Early Boerse, an informal gathering like that of our "curbstone brokers," has fallen under the displeasure of the all-powerful. The next step is to invade the private offices of the produce men, demand their books, and force them to pay the Exchange tax on any business they may have transacted.

What the Agrarians would like best, however, is an order that the police shall drag the brokers back to the old Boerse and force them to do business under the stern eye of some landed proprietor whose fingers have been burned in wicked trifling with futures. For, with a spirit rare in so long-suffering a race, these business men have not only declined to accept as bosses the Agrarians appointed to watch and rule over them, but have dissolved their organizations and refused to come together in their old gathering places. And the Agrarians and the Government are consequently in a shrewd pickle.

For the harvest is here. But since the grain dealers throughout Prussia meet no longer, there are no quotations of sales, except doubtful figures issued by the reptile press, learned from sellers for whose veracity there can be no test. Therefore no one knows whether the price a buyer offers for grain is the right one or not. Therefore the buyers can have it all their own way, since their statements as to the market price can not be corroborated or gainsaid. Agrarian politicians are in high spirits, but the small growers are getting anxious. New negotiations were in progress when the brutal closure of the private assembly of brokers in Berlin threw everything back into worse confusion. Now the Agrarians are in for it. It is all very well to persuade themselves that the Grain Exchange, with its fluctuations, its business on paper, its speculations in futures by outsiders, was the cause of low prices. It is eminently a relief to have some such definite thing as an Exchange to curse. What a safety valve for embarrassed countrymen are not goldbugs, the Stock Exchange, Wall Street! What a comfort to have something more concrete than the price of grain on the world's market to swear at! But let us at least hope that at the last resort, our own Agrarians, if they had the power, would not be so foolish as the Prussian, who have suppressed the only organ whereby prices can be fixed. Except in the case of very large estates, the Prussian growers are now delivered into the hands of village buyers. It is their leaders who have thought this policy out and pushed it unscrupulously to its extreme, with the object of forcing prices upward. The Boerse quotations stood in their way. They prefer none at all, if they cannot screw prices up, if they cannot hold positions in the Directory of the Exchanges which may enable them to work for the bulls.

Germany is becoming more and more an industrial country like England. If our grain men are wise, they will take careful note of the condition of things in Prussia, and if there is to be an unusual market for cereals there this year, they should see to it that neither Russia nor Argentina outstrips us. They should remember that whenever a shipment of grain from America arrives in poor condition the fact is pounced on by the papers in order to discredit our wares. While it is impossible to stop Germans who may wish to import old and musty grain for its cheapness, some means might be found to label such shipments as of poor quality, and perhaps to notify the German Chambers of Commerce. If possible, no produce of an inferior sort should be allowed to leave our ports, for such shipments will surely give a handle to the slanders on our exports with which German papers teem.

PLATT'S WORK FOR FREE SILVER.

Our neighbor The Sun is skeptical about Mr. PLATT's free silver propaganda among the Tammany Democrats. It scoffs at our statement that his hirelings and emissaries are at work in the Tammany organization to force Bryanism to the front.

"As the Tammany organization is notoriously in favor of free silver," says The Sun, "and as free silver is in the front of the Chicago platform, upon which Tammany and every other Democratic organization with any pretense to regularity stands, and has to stand, Mr. PLATT's hirelings and emissaries cannot be earning their hire."

The Tammany organization is not in favor of free silver. Three-quarters of the Tammany men care no more for free silver than for free indigo. They are no more stirred up about 16 to 1 than they are about the binomial theorem. They supported BRYAN and the Chicago platform last year because that was the regular thing. Their own leaders told them so, and not many of them set up an investigation on their own hook. Their behavior would have been the same if the campaign cry had been no tariff revision and no sumptuary laws.

The other quarter of Tammany is made up of men of more mouth than brains who have been talking about silver for a year and hate to drop it because they have no other subject; of some ill-informed and deluded but sincere victims of the craze, and of the blatherskites who have been set at work by PLATT's hirelings and emissaries.

If the Tammany organization were "notoriously in favor of free silver" its leaders would never have exerted themselves to put municipal issues in the foreground this year. Thus far they have been successful in their efforts to organize a campaign in which the voters can express their opinions on local questions. Mr. PLATT is striving with might and main to thwart them and bring silver into the fight. It is a dangerous, reckless, criminal undertaking. We do not think it will be successful.

WHO HATES ENGLAND?

That is an extraordinary idea of the celebrated Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR that "the Episcopalian body" in this country represents about all the "pro-English feeling" there is here. In the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. O'CONNOR declares, are "some of the greatest financiers of America." He is arguing in favor of the theory, which seems to be a favorite with some of the more grotesque American newspapers, that most of us hate England and are yearning for a chance to "lick" her. That is an absurd theory. We do not even believe, with O'CONNOR, that a large proportion of the Irish-Americans are violently hostile to England.

As for the Episcopal Church, it is perfectly true that that body was originally an offshoot of the Established Church of England, but so were the Presbyterian and Methodist and other denominations on this side of the Atlantic mere branches, at first, of English foundations. The typical American settler of English birth was a dissenter, not a Church of England man. We do not believe that any man in this country belongs to the Episcopal Church because he loves England, or loves England because he belongs to the Episcopal Church, or that either Anglo-mania or Anglo-phobia exists more extensively in any of our Churches than out of them.

We have both Anglo-maniacs and Anglo-phobists in our land. The former are generally fools, aping the follies and the eccentricities of the Briton rather than his virtues, and, especially, the vulgarities of mispronunciation and inflection of speech to which a certain class of Englishmen cling. The Anglo-phobists are sometimes little better than knaves, trying to make capital out of the weaknesses of humanity. Generally, though, they are ignoramuses, and hatred of the English, between which and the greater number of Americans there is the strong bond of common ancestry, generally gives way to education. The intelligent, wide-awake, "average" American citizen very properly despises the silly Anglo-maniac, while for the sincere Anglo-phobist he has only pity.

THE "SABBATH" IN SCOTLAND.

It has often enough been pointed out that it is only in Protestant countries that the notion prevails that it is "wicked" to indulge in any recreation on Sundays that would be innocent on any other day in the week. The Puritanism which insists upon a literal enforcement of the fourth commandment is confined to the British islands and the countries colonized from them. It is in Scotland, however, as everybody knows, that the belief in a Sabbatarian observance of Sunday goes to an extent far beyond the customs of England or of New England. Calvinism in the version of JOHN KNOX imposes restrictions upon the observance of Sunday in Scotland which English and American tourists find very irksome indeed. And in English-speaking countries the world over it is the Scotch Presbyterian element in the population that favors the strictest observance of Sunday and is most shocked by any relaxation of it.

That is what gives particular significance to the account in yesterday's cable dispatches of the riot on Sunday at Dunoon, a few miles from Greenock, on the Clyde. Dunoon is a watering place with a pier and all the other appliances of a British watering place, and as Greenock has grown in population has become an increasingly attractive resort for excursionists from that place. The local authorities, in the spirit of Sabbatarianism which is commonly supposed to pervade all Scotland, undertook to deny access to the pier on the one day on which access to it is desirable to most people, and locked it against the excursionists. The excursionists thereupon broke down the gates and entered the town, dispersing the police who tried to prevent their landing.

The most significant fact in all this is the report that the population of the town sympathized with the Sabbath breakers. The cable announcement that "thousands of the populace danced with delight over the outcome of the conflict" is doubtless an exaggeration, since "the populace" of Dunoon numbers only some 6,000 in all. But at least it seems that the Dunooners who are in favor of opening their gates to excursionists on Sunday are too numerous and too reputable to be dismissed by the Sabbatarians as "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort." The evidence that in a Scotch town which, to be sure, makes its living by being a watering place, public opinion is as much opposed to the Sabbatarian embargo upon travel as in New York it is to the hypocritical Raines law is an evidence of the advance of civilization. Neither in Scotland nor in America can a law which is not sustained by public opinion be enforced, and in both countries the "zeit-geist" is sure to have its way.

DEVELOPMENT OF BASEBALL LANGUAGE.

We felt compelled the other day to protest against the kind of English used in some of the printed reports of golf matches, the bald and unimaginative quality of which, as well as its crudity and vulgarity, is so sadly out of keeping with the true spirit of that rare old game. But the worst of the golf English is at least English, (though very bad of its kind,) while our noble and enlivening National field game, baseball, since it has been comparatively neglected by grown-up men, has been made the subject of a new language, understood, we have reason to believe, by some portion of the multitude, which is not English at all, and is scarcely translatable into our common tongue.

Time was when field terms were picturesque and graphic, and were tolerated by the intelligent and fastidious on that account; and that complacent toleration was the cause of the growth of the present-day jargon in which graphic terms are comparatively scarce. The reports of the baseball contests in the penny papers are written in a kind of language closely resembling the English thieves' jargon of which the student gets a good idea from such veracious chronicles as FIELDING'S "Jonathan Wild" and GAY'S "Beggar's Opera."

This coarse slang, too, is heard in the talk of the public schoolboys who still make heroes of the degenerate baseball players of this hour, and upon whose common speech its influence is debasing. The courses of English grammar, composition, and rhetoric they are supposed to follow at school are not the sources of language on which their speech is most firmly founded. For their raw minds and slowly developing intelligences there is now a special kind of cheap literature. What sort of taste in the choice of words, what accuracy of expression, will that man have whose young ideas are nourished on such stuff as this:

"CUNNY couldn't find the coal-hole cover and VAN pedaled to first cross roads. TIERNAN squatted on a steepler that WILSON closed on. JOYCE pegged a single clean through STAFFORD and took an extra corner when VAN slid to the third pole. VAN and JOYCE slid over the rubber when DAVIS bumped the pebble to left for two sacks."

The report of the game, of which this is a part, would have been vastly more interesting if it had been written in plain English. What sort of humor is there in calling the plate at the home base a "coal-hole cover" or hitting the ball "bumping the pebble"? The same skillful writer of thieves' jargon announced the same day that the President of one of the clubs, after "backing and filling" for a few hours, "came down from his pedestal," such a mixing of metaphors and muddling of ideas as may explain why he does not attempt to describe a baseball game in simple English.

The danger that the rising generation may depart widely from the simple and expressive language of its fathers is very great. There never was more bad English extant. There never were more corrupting influences at work.

It is very plain that the Sultan's pretense of compliance with the demands of the powers was only a pretense. When his terms of peace were presented they were found to include a new frontier which was neither the line originally demanded by Turkey nor that traced by the powers. It seemed to be put forward mainly as a pretext for delay. Thereupon the powers demanded of TEWFIK Pasha the immediate and unreserved acceptance of their terms. To this the Sultan interposed another delay by withdrawing TEWFIK and naming two new negotiators whom the Ambassadors declined to deal with or recognize. The announcement that Russia has notified the Porte that if Thessaly is not evacuated at once Russian troops will cross the frontier seems to put the Sultan at the end of his resources. All the powers but Great Britain are said to have consented to this course. If Great Britain has thus far declined to consent it cannot be out of any tenderness for the Turk. It must be simply because Great Britain has not yet made terms with Russia concerning the compensation she is to receive. Of course, if Russia undertakes the task of coercion she will pay herself for her trouble at the expense of the Turk, and the Turk will also defray the expenses of whatever Russia consents to give Great Britain for her assent. This need not be very much, because the English Government cannot in the least afford to exhibit itself before the English people as the one obstacle to the long-demanded and long-delayed coercion of the Turk. Nobody is better aware of this truth than the staff of the Russian Foreign Office.

The World felicitates itself eloquently upon its enterprise in publishing on Sunday Judge FALCONER'S extraordinary speech in releasing from custody the man MERRITT, who had shot and killed his wife's lover. As the speech, with some account of the circumstances which led to it, appeared in a special dispatch from Lexington, Ky., printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday morning, The World's enterprise in this matter does not seem to be quite as awe-inspiring as usual. Perhaps, though, the immunity granted to murderers in certain circumstances may be of more vital interest to many of The World's readers than to those of THE TIMES. We quite agree with The World that Judge FALCONER'S remarks were in bad taste, and that his reasoning is unwise, and our feelings in the matter are not the less strong because they were expressed in print twenty-four hours earlier.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those who recall the dirty and dishevelled appearance of New York after the Columbian parades will readily fancy what must have been the state of London after the Queen's jubilee. One of the English papers says that the dust carts brought in hundreds of broken loaves, piles of half-finished sandwiches, great sirloins of beef, heaps of cooked vegetables, scores of unopened tins of fish and meat, and unfinished champagne bottles by the dozen. Much of the food came from restaurants where a large stock had been laid in, for which there was no demand. All the food, of course, thus thrown away among the dust to be carted off by the vans was wasted. There were no finds among the jubilee litter, such as sometimes come to hand after the visit of unusual crowds to city streets. Not even a solitary article of jewelry nor a copper coin was discovered. If this means anything, it means that even the pickpockets, like the restaurant keepers, had a bad time; for just as the public had taken heed of the warnings of the press against undue crowding in the streets, so did they take the precaution of leaving their watches and jewelry at home.

—There is a good deal of food for reflection in the returns of the English Army for last year. It shows that the average effective strength of the regular forces during the year was 220,742, the proportions in the various branches being: Household Cavalry, 1,300; Line Cavalry, 18,284; Horse Artillery, 3,785; Field Artillery, 14,451; Mountain Artillery, 1,408; Garrison Artillery, 17,063; Engineers, 7,833; Foot Guards, 5,850; Line Infantry, 137,022; Colonial Corps, 5,218; Army Service Corps, 3,517; Army Ordnance Corps, 1,210; Medical Staff Corps, 2,632, and Army Pay Corps, 569. The average strength was larger than in any year since 1877; and the actual strength on the first day of the present year, according to the latest returns, was 220,869, or 1,325 less than on Jan. 1, 1896. Of the 220,869, 100,641 were at home, 4,711 in Egypt, 38,522 in the colonies, and 76,995 in India, exclusive of the native army. The recruits who joined in 1896 numbered 28,532, of whom 1,638 were for long service, the total being less than in any year since 1888, and greatly less than in 1892, when 41,659 joined. The loss by death during the year was 1,769, 11,396 men were discharged, 3,357 were struck off as deserters, 13,941 were transferred to the Reserve, and 684 to the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers; 60 were given up as deserters, and 10,761 were lost by various other causes. The enrolled strength of the First Class Army Reserve last year was 78,100, and the Second Class had diminished to 82; and there were 117,773 Militia enrolled, 10,184 Yeomanry Cavalry, and 236,059 Volunteers. The total of the Home Auxiliary Forces was thus 442,108, or 46,363 less than the 488,561 of the establishment. Although a large proportion of this enormous army is in England, the greatness of the force, nevertheless, is the result of the vast and scattered territory to be guarded. People who have wild annexation schemes in their heads will do well to consider what all this costs.

—Some of the effects of the abolition of slavery by the Sultan of Zanzibar were, to say the least, amusing. The British Consul General in his report to Lord SALISBURY says that as soon as the decree was put in force a number of slave girls immediately left their mistresses and declared that they were free and would work no more. The fact that they did not get any supper that night aroused all of them to a sudden recognition of the dignity of labor, and the next day they went to work at the old salary—board, clothes, and lodging.

—Why is it that so many people are unacquainted with familiar foreign flags? For instance, the French flag consists of three perpendicular stripes, red, white, and blue. The German flag is made of three horizontal stripes, red, white, and black. One would think that every person could tell the difference between horizontal and perpendicular stripes, yet people are constantly mixing these flags up. On a steamboat going down the bay one afternoon a gentleman who wore neat clothing and seemed to have ordinary powers of perception, suddenly exclaimed: "Ah, look! here is a French steamer passing us. She's just coming in from the other side." There was a general movement of interest, and the gentleman, noticing that he had made an impression, added: "See, there's the French flag flying at her stern." No one offered any objection to this statement, but a lady remarked very quietly, yet quite audibly: "Well, I never should have supposed that any one would believe it possible for a French steamer to bear the name of the German Empress." And then they all discovered right under their noses in big gilt letters along the steamer's bow the words Augusta Victoria.

—Evidence has just been produced that the Chinese were in Mexico 2,000 years ago, and that they were in the South Sea Islands even before that. But ever since the Chinese tried to scare the Japanese off the battlefields by shaking rags at them and holding up ugly gods to frighten them, no one has had any solemn faith in stories of the antiquity of Chinese civilization.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. SKEAT of Cambridge has a few pointed words to say about the dislike of some of his countrymen for the term "English." In a recently published letter he wrote thus: "Those who wish to substitute British for English have entirely forgotten that, if any one has a grievance in this matter, it is clearly the Londoner. For London is in Middlesex, the land of the Middle Saxons, whereas this extraneous word 'English' ignores the Saxons as completely as it does the Scotch, just as the word 'British' ignores Ireland. However, we shall have to move (it would seem) with the times; and we shall soon have before us a proposal that we must all talk of the Americo-Australio-Canado-Cape-of-Good-Hopo-Great-British-and-Irish language, or probably something still more comprehensive, in order to avoid wounding the peculiar feelings of those to whom the very name of England is an abomination. Only one thing stands at present in the way, viz., that there happen to be several million people still left to whom the name of England is no such thing; and these millions include foreigners out of every nation under heaven."

—ROBOROWSKY, the Russian explorer, has discovered a place in Central Asia where no rain, but only snow, falls at any time throughout the year. He found this delightful Summer resort in the Thibetan Highlands at an altitude of 17,080 feet. The thermometer on June 15 was 12° below zero, Centigrade. There was no sign of life save the appearance of a few Grongo antelopes, and these were in such an exhausted condition that they passed within a few yards of the explorers without showing any signs of fear.

—BLISS CARMAN, the poet, has set people guessing. He wrote in The Boston Transcript of what he regarded as the ten greatest lyric poems in the English language. The titles were as follows: "A Northern Vigil," "A Spring Song," "The Moondial," "At the Granite Gate," "The Gravedigger," "The Nancy's Pride," "The Red Wolf," "Behind the Arras," "The Last Watch," and "In a Gondola." And now some Bostonians are complaining that they do not know the authors of all these poems, and that they never before saw even the titles of some of them. Here is an excellent opportunity for students of poetry to display their knowledge.

—Nearly five years ago Prof. A. D. DUVIVIER of Chicago mailed a letter to his friend the Rev. Dr. F. W. GUNSAULUS of the same city. Dr. GUNSAULUS was not at home, and the letter, after vainly following him about for a long time from place to place, was finally sent to the dead-letter office and was thence returned to the writer. A friend of Prof. DUVIVIER read it a few days ago and induced him to publish it. The letter turned out to be an urgent request to Dr. GUNSAULUS to define "Americanism." Some people, who think that Americanism means jingoism, will be surprised at some of the ideas advanced by Prof. DUVIVIER. Among other things he said: "Is 'Americanism' a condensation of everything good, noble, exalted, emanating from the Old World's labors in the field of thought, philosophical abstractions, social, political, and religious convulsions, or are we to consider it indigenous? I presume that in your mind Americanism is what the Germans would call 'Streben,' or 'Strebung,' a constant, active yearning for truth and progress toward a transcendent ideal. But then it remains only a virtuous endeavor in the history of humanity, not the realization of a fact. Patriotism is admittedly one of the most noble emotions of the soul, but Chauvinism has cost France many milliards, with some provinces, some dignity, and is now perhaps a great factor in undermining the unity of Germany. I earnestly trust Americanism will never rhyme with Chauvinism."

—It must be a source of great satisfaction to WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR to have had his son in the victorious Eton College crew at the late Henley regatta, where the young man pulled in the same boat as Lord VIVIAN. No doubt after that the proprietor of The Pall Mall Gazette feels thoroughly Anglicized. It is worthy of note that young ASTOR is said to have rowed strongly and to have finished in good condition, which goes to show that English methods of training are good for Americans in England, even if they do fail ingloriously in this country.

CURRENT NOTES.

A widow who died in Toronto, Ontario, a few days ago, bequeathed $25 to a local poet on condition that he should write her "name and death and verses that have sense."

* * *

Possibly not many Eastern readers ever heard of the town of Menasha, Wis., but ex-Mayor E. D. Smith has thought enough of it to give it land valued at $25,000 for a public park and $25,000 in cash for a public library.

* * *

Chief of Police Kipley of Chicago ordered every slot machine removed from the liquor saloons and cigar stores of the city, and as he showed that he meant business, most of them disappeared in a single day. Refusal means confiscation and destruction.

* * *

There is a report current in Chicago that ex-Gov. Altgeld doesn't want to go to Congress after all, and accepting it as true The Chicago Tribune notes an unprecedented unanimity there respecting him, as certainly nobody else wants him to go.

* * *

The New York Central Railroad's one-hundred-million-dollar mortgage is being filed, in compliance with the law, in the County Clerk's office in every county in the State in which the road owns or leases lines. It is filed in the shape of a printed pamphlet, and a special messenger is going through the State to place it in the required offices.

* * *

It is estimated that there are a thousand incompetent and ignorant men pretending to practice medicine with the aid of bogus diplomas in Indiana, but the State now has a new physicians' registry law, by the strict enforcement of which it is expected to drive them all out.

"FUSS AND FEATHERS."

A Woman's Comments on the Persistent Attempts to Legislate About Feminine Hats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where shall my offending sex hide their diminished heads? We are first to be legislated against because of our large hats, which, it appears, obstruct the view of the masculine eye at the theatre—and then our headgear, adjusted to a size to suit the man of diminutive stature, must be shorn of all adornment save flowers. Shades of Gainsborough and the cavalier! What has come over the men?

To everything its time and season. Are not we flaunting regular flower beds upon our hats now, at the proper time of year? Must we also be condemned to carry them about with us in the grim Winter months, when the graceful and becoming ostrich plumes are so much more becoming and appropriate?

But I see a way out of the difficulty. Suppose a law is enacted permitting only women to attend the matinées and men the evening performances. That, I am persuaded, would work to a charm. To be sure, the small man, who is the principal grumbler, might find the head and shoulders of the larger man as troublesome to overlook as our hats, but that does not concern us. Or the orchestra seats might be legislated to the women, the men taking possession of the galleries. They would not object, I dare say, to looking at our hats from that point of view; they might even under those conditions admire them, as they do those upon the heads of the pretty actresses.

I can vouch for my sex that, rather than part with the becoming and ornamental in our hats, we would choose parting from our escorts at the theatre doors. Pray, let this matter receive calm and unbiased consideration by the would-be despoilers of our heads, instead of filling the columns of your valuable paper with their crushing invectives against our pride and plumes. Should neither of these disinterested suggestions find approval in the masculine mind—somewhat difficult to please where woman's apparel is concerned—I retire from the field cast down, but not utterly discomfited, while the hat remains.

As to the other matter, perhaps the evil of it may be reached by a law prohibiting, not the wearing but the killing of birds, (done entirely by the sterner sex,) in which case we could not transgress. We don't mind in the least a bit of raillery regarding our hats, or a downright scolding upon occasion. It relieves the men and does not hurt us, but we confess to being somewhat bored by this long continued "fuss and feathers." F. W. H.

Mount Vernon, July 18, 1897.

CRUELTY TO BIRDS.

The Writer Thinks that Women Should Not Wear Their Feathers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hearts of all those who love the dumb creation must surely be thrilled with delight on hearing, through THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers, that the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law prohibiting within that State the wearing of feathers, wings, and the stuffed bodies of birds by women. While the writer has been wishing for years that such measures might be adopted, she is grieved that it is made necessary for the Legislature of any State to pass such a law. It is certainly a reproach to womanhood that hundreds of thousands of God's loveliest creatures should be destroyed every year to adorn women's heads! Doubtless many women who really have kind hearts follow the dictates of Dame Fashion in keeping up this practice from lack of knowledge of the tortures inflicted on the tender and innocent birds daily.

What can we expect of men and boys while women set such an example of brutality? Some may say this is too harsh a term, but no other word can express the truth. Woman is brutal while she wears such adornment. If women deserve such censure, they must take the consequences. To think that a delicate bird must be caught by rough hands, and, while living, have its wings ruthlessly torn from its tender body, and then be thrown on the ground, still alive, to suffer untold agony until it dies, in order that a woman's bonnet may be made beautiful—Oh, shame to every woman that wears a wing!

It is a well-authenticated fact, also, that when ostrich feathers are being pulled the cries of the birds may be heard a mile off. Yet women are supposed to be gentle! Surely before we scramble for the ballot and other privileges, we had better see to it that we do all things well that we do now.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, also the Audubon Society, is constantly appealing to women to abandon this custom of sacrificing our lovely birds for their adornment, yet how slow is the response! Can we not show our advance in Christian gentleness and tenderness by drawing up appeals among our own sex to be sent to the legislatures of different States, rather than suffer the humiliation of having the legislators pass such laws as we hear they have done in Massachusetts?

ANNIE H. NUTTY

Metuchen, N. J., July 19, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Words.

When the chorus girl loses her job she is out of work. When the same thing happens to the star she is at liberty.—Philadelphia Record.

Somewhat Disappointed.

"Carter has such a pretty little wife."

"Yes. But he tells me that it costs just as much to dress a little one as it does a big one. She is his second, you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Likelier Supposition.

Smith—See Jones over there laughing so heartily. Somebody must have told him a funny story.

Brown—More likely Jones told it himself.—Chicago Journal.

Not Yet Letter Perfect.

They were talking of golf, and she grew enthusiastic.

"Ah," he said, "I infer that you play."

"Oh! yes," she replied, "I play the game, but I must confess that I don't speak the language very fluently yet."—Chicago Post.

THE WEATHER MAN.

Wood L. Wilson in Buffalo Express.

The weather man sits in his eyrie so high
And looks at his thingumbobs;
Then says if the day will be wet or be dry,
And gives out weather wisdom in gobs.

He knows all the clouds and can tell you their names,
And how they're expected to act;
And explains all the rules in the wind's many games,
Which they never abide by, in fact.

With his ometers, graphs, and his records he'll show
That in Winter few sunstrokes occur;
And why in midsummer we seldom have snow,
And in August we never wear fur.

He'll show you the pressure, here low and here high,
And point it right out on the map;
And after the weather has changed, he knows why,
This prognosticating old chap.

Oh! what should we do were there no Weather man,
With his ometers, records, and graphs?
He takes all the blame if the day doesn't pan
Out, as we should have wished it, and laughs.

M'KINLEY FORCED TO ACT?

Macfarlane Thinks His Hurry to Annex Hawaii Due to Japan's Attitude.

ITS IMPORTANCE TO ENGLAND

Landing Place for a Cable and a Coaling Station—Denial that Japan Has Any Intention of Acquiring the Islands.

LONDON, July 19.—A representative of The Associated Press called to-day upon Col. J. W. Macfarlane, a prominent Hawaiian, as well known in London and San Francisco, as in Honoluiu, in order to ascertain his views on the Hawaiian situation.

Col. Macfarlane, who is in England on a short visit, was Chamberlain to the late King. He is now a resident of San Francisco, and is in the closest touch with Hawaiian affairs, enjoying alike the friendship and confidence of the officials of the Hawaiian Republic and of the Queen and Princess Kaiaulani.

Asked first as to the causes which led to President McKinley and Secretary Sherman so suddenly sending to Congress a treaty for the annexation of the Islands, and whether there was any truth in the report that President Dole had written to President McKinley stating that unless annexation to the United States were completed this year, closer relations would be established with Great Britain, Col. Macfarlane said:

"In reply to the latter question, I would say that I have it from authentic sources that the threat was made. But what influence it had in prompting the matter of annexation I am unable to say. As to the first question, I believe the primary cause of the sudden action of the President was the Japanese situation on the Islands.

"I quite agree with the statement of the Japanese Minister at Washington that the Mikado's Government has no designs whatever on Hawaii—she does not wish to obtain political control there. The trouble with Japan arises through a demand for the settlement of a claim made by the Japanese emigration companies for unlawfully restraining some Japanese laborers intended for work on the sugar estates on the Islands from landing at Honolulu, thus occasioning to the emigration companies a loss of about £20,000.

Japan Not After the Islands.

"That Japan will use this quarrel as a pretext for taking possession of the islands or of assuming political control I regard as utterly absurd. Some time ago I asked a Japanese diplomatic representative in Honolulu whether in the event of the Japanese population ever becoming numerically in excess of other nationalities on the islands Japan might not regard that as a reason for absorbing the islands should the present Hawaiian Republic fall by internal revolution.

"He replied that such was impossible, as his Government knew well that such action would be opposed at once by the United States, and Great Britain also, particularly by the latter if the United States did not interpose any objection. Japan, he added, would never do anything that might antagonize England.

"Regarding reciprocity treaties between Hawaii and the British colonies," continued Col. Macfarlane, "I may incidentally mention that such a treaty at present exists with the United States whereby all Hawaiian sugars are admitted free into the United States, while sugar from other countries pays a duty of 2 cents per pound, which practically amounts to a bonus of £6 per ton, while all American—or nearly all American—products are admitted free into Hawaii in return for this exemption of Hawaiian sugars.

"This treaty, which has been in force for about eighteen years, has given the Americans commercial control of the islands, and such commercial supremacy naturally leads to political control—so much so, in fact, that the United States would fear similar treaties with Great Britain, which would deprive her of that commercial and political ascendency in Hawaii which was the primary reason for the United States granting this commercial reciprocity.

Of Great Value to Great Britain.

"It is a matter of intense surprise to me that no mention has been made of the commercial and political value of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain, not only as being the only available landing place in the North Pacific for all British cables across the Atlantic, via Canada, and the Pacific to the colonies, but also as being the only port in mid-Pacific on the highway of trade and travel with Australia, China, and the Far East.

"Should the Panama or Nicaragua Canal become 'faits accomplis,' these Islands will lie in the direct route to Japan and Australia, and would form the only available coaling and supply stations with the Far East. With regard to the British Pacific cable, it will become an impossibility if Hawaii is annexed to the United States. The Hawaiian group forms the only possible landing place for such a line, the Islands in the South Pacific being far too remote.

"It will be remembered that Sanford Fleming and his Australian colleagues visited Honolulu for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Hawaiian Government and £20,000 from the United States Government. Congress, however, failed to vote this sum, and the scheme has fallen through. If annexation, however, be agreed to the opportunity will be lost forever to lay a British cable across the Pacific via Honolulu.

Regarding the feeling in Hawaii toward annexation Col. Macfarlane said:

"I begin to feel that owing to English supineness and indifference to the Hawaiian question since the establishment of the republic, annexation is inevitable. While being somewhat pro-English in my sentiment and feeling—having been born of English parents—I am forced to admit that I would not oppose annexation, nor would the intelligent voters of Hawaii, if full Statehood as an integral part of the American Union were granted to the Islands. I would oppose a ratification of the treaty by Hawaii if she were only admitted as a territory like Alaska, as I understand is proposed, for the reason that we are an independent civilized Government having all the machinery of a well-organized State, recognized by all the powers and having treaties with them, and not a rude, uncivilized country like Alaska.

"While I do not deny or affirm that the Hawaiians will not vote for annexation under any conditions, I have no hesitation in saying that a plebiscite on the existing treaty admitting Hawaii merely as a Territory would not yield five affirmative votes in a hundred.

"The statement of some American papers that the pure Hawaiians favor either the present régime or annexation is misleading and untruthful. The fact is that the pure native-born Hawaiians are a unit for a restoration of the monarchy. I incline to the opinion that their leaning would be to a restoration of the Queen—even if she were only restored for one day, and then abdicated in favor of her niece, the Princess Kaiulani. This is looked upon as a solution of the trouble by many Hawaiians, who feel that the element which overthrew the Queen would never be reconciled to her again taking the reins of government.

"She is a very able and courageous woman, but she has antagonized the American element, and they would always be plotting to overthrow her again, were she to continue in power; whereas the Princess was never in the least responsible for the overthrow, and there are no factions opposed to her save the one which would oppose her for the sake of annexation.

"She has just attained her majority and completed her studies in England. She may soon be returning to Honolulu, but she would not favor an attempt at revolution to secure a position on the throne."

Transferred to Pekin.

LONDON, July 19.—Henry Outrim Bax-Ironsides, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Pekin.

Jean Ingelow Seriously Ill.

LONDON, July 19.—Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, now in her seventy-seventh year, is seriously ill.

SEALING QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Curzon Replies to Michael Davitt's Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Hon. George Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to Mr. Michael Davitt, Anti-Parnellite member for South Mayo, said the Government was convinced that the seals in Bering Sea were in no imminent danger.

Correspondence which has passed on the subject between the two Governments would be presented in due time to the House, but probably not before the close of the present session.

He said that the expert investigations were being continued. Two British gunboats were employed in those waters in 1895, three others were sent in 1896, and two this year. The Admiralty had been asked whether a third could be spared for service there. The United States, on the other hand, employed no gunboats, but sent six revenue cutters in 1895, six in 1896, and five this year.

Mr. Curzon said, also, that some delay attended the completion of the report of the British Commission, but the Government had never contemplated holding it back until the publication of the American report.

The British Government had declined, he added, the request of the United States for a conference to consider more adequate regulations to prevent the extermination of seals, as such a conference would be premature until the experts now engaged in collecting statistics had completed their work.

The regulations under the Paris award did not contain, said Mr. Curzon, a provision forbidding sealers to be in the possession of arms, but arrangements were made by which vessels clearing direct from British Columbia were furnished with certificates that they had no firearms on board, while, for vessels on the Asiatic side, arrangements were made whereby they deposited their arms at some rendezvous before entering the sea.

In the House of Commons to-day, in the course of the debate on the Foreign Office vote, Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, member for the Forest of Dean, said:

"The gravest foreign question at the present moment grows out of our relations with the United States, and if the matter is not dwelt upon it is because the Government is conscious that in these difficult matters it cannot count upon the support of the entire House."

In Mr. Curzon's statement on the Foreign Office vote, with reference to Corea, after making light of the British trade interests there, he said:

"Our main interest is to see the independence of Corea maintained, and that she be not territorially or administratively joined to Russia, and that her harbors be not made the basis of operations which might disturb the balance of power in the East or give any power maritime control of the Eastern seas. If any such attempt be made it will be for us to protect our own interests."

BALFOUR LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Replies to Arnold-Forster's Sharp Attack Regarding the Raid.

LONDON, July 19.—After a lively debate the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, promised that a day would be fixed for the discussion of the South African inquiry. A warm passage at arms occurred between Mr. Arnold-Forster, member for West Belfast, and Mr. Balfour. The former sharply attacked the Government for, as he said, trying to avoid a discussion of the subject and declaring that an intentional policy of concealment with regard to the affairs of the South Africa Company had been pursued.

Mr. Balfour, flushed with anger, retorted with a series of personal sneers, and insisted that the leaders of the opposition were jointly responsible for what the Government had done or had omitted to do.

Mr. Balfour's departure from his usual courtesy was received with loud protests from the Radicals, and the Conservatives were only lukewarm in their support.

ANDREE'S PERILOUS START.

Best Scientific Opinion in Berlin Not Sanguine of His Success.

BERLIN, July 19.—The best scientific opinion here is not sanguine of the success of Herr Andrée's undertaking.

Further details have been received as to the exciting circumstances under which the ascent was made from the Island of Tromsoe in the midst of a strong wind, which frequently blew in fierce gusts.

From the west side of the balloon waved the Swedish colors, side by side with a white silk flag adorned with a blue anchor, the gift of a woman friend of the aeronaut. Immediately under the balloon was fastened diagonally a piece of bamboo to which were attached sails like wings, which the aeronauts hoped to be able to manipulate from the car by means of ropes.

Shortly before 2:30 P. M., July 11, Andrée was ready. He shooks hands heartily with those who were assembled in the balloon house, nodded to the astonished trappers who stood watching him, and addressed warm and heartfelt words to all whose hands he could not reach.

Then the trio, Andrée, Strindberg, and Fraenkel, standing in the car, severed the ropes holding the balloon, while Andrée counted "One, two, three." The balloon rose majestically, while Andrée gazed in happy confidence upon those who remained behind. Then all three waved their caps and shouted "Greetings to all at home in Sweden."

After the narrow escape from being driven against the rock in Sweerenburg Sound the balloon was seen moving northward, exactly as Andrée wished, over the flat peninsula of Hollaendernaes. It will probably be driven toward Greenland or the north coast of America.

LAURIER TALKS IN FRENCH.

Premier Addresses the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

PARIS, July 19.—A banquet was given by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris this evening. Among the guests were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and Lady Laurier; Mr. Fabre, Canadian delegate to the Paris Exposition of 1900; Mr. Fisher, President of the St. John Board of Trade, and Mr. Beaugrand, formerly Mayor of Montreal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made an address, speaking in French, which language he said he had learned at his mother's knee. In the course of his remarks he referred to the ties which exist between Great Britain and Canada, which, he declared, are destined to grow closer, and delivered a panegyric upon the glories of France. He said he would be proud to see Canada represented at Westminster by descendants of the French race, and added:

"We are faithful to the nation that gave us birth, but we will remain faithful to the nation that gave us liberty."

CONNAUGHT AT BISLEY.

Duke Inspects the Canadian Riflemen—Scores for the Queen's Prize.

LONDON, July 19.—The Duke of Connaught inspected the bungalow of the Canadian riflemen who are taking part in the competitions at Bisley to-day, and signed the visitors' book as "Arthur, General commanding the Aldershot District." He said the building was almost too good for a fortnight's occupation, and that it was a good thing to be a member of the Canadian team. His Royal Highness seemed to take a great interest in the building.

In the 200 and 500 yard ranges in the competition for the Queen's Prize, Lieut. Davidson of the Canadian team secured a total of 68, making the highest possible score at the 500-yard range. Simpson scored 66; Miller, Langstroth, and White, 65 each; Marks, Corrigan, and Garson, 64 each; Blair, Ross, and Swaine, 63 each; Kerr, Lieut. Stewart, Capt. Davidson, Smith, and Drysdale, 62 each; King, 61; Carter, 60, and Henderson, 59.

BAIREUTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Herr Anton Seidl Conducts the Opening Performance.

BAIREUTH, July 19.—The Baireuth musical festival was opened to-day with the performance of "Parsifal." Many persons are in attendance, and a full audience witnessed the opening performance, among those present being the King and Queen of Wurtemburg, the Hereditary Princess of Weimar, and Archduke Ludwig Victor.

Herr Anton Seidl conducted to-day's performance with especial effectiveness. Herr Perren as Amfortas; Herr Grengg, as Gurnemans; Herr Gruening, as Parsifal; Frau Brema, as Kundry, and Herr Plank, as Klingsohr, were enthusiastically received. Ovations were given to Herr Seidl and others, and the curtain was raised repeatedly upon the final scene, with cheers for Frau Wagner.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

London Morning Post Considers the Chances of Success.

LONDON, July 20.—The Morning Post in its issue to-day again discusses the relations existing between the United States and Great Britain and the possibility of a war being forced upon the latter. The paper says that the idea of damaging America by the bombardment of open coast towns is nonsense. Great Britain will not make war upon helpless non-combatants. A war with the United States would first be a contest of navies and an effort on the part of British cruisers to protect British sea-borne trade. The second phase would be a blockade of the ports of the United States—not an easy matter—and a land defense of Canada. These two operations would have to be continued until the people of the United States asked themselves the question: "What is the war about?"

Eventually they would discover that there was no real cause, and peace would be made, which would leave the two countries exactly where they are, but both impoverished needlessly and embittered against one another.

This picture may seem one-sided to Americans who recall the splendid exertions of the United States in the late civil war, but the victories of Grant, Sherman, and Thomas were won in the great cause of union and emancipation.

CZARINA'S REQUEST GRANTED.

Ukase for More Religious Toleration Issued by the Czar.

LONDON, July 20.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that while celebrating Christmas Eve in the German manner, the Czarina was asked by her husband to express a wish. She whispered: "Please permit a little more religious toleration." The Czar answered, smilingly: "That will come by and by."

The Czar has not forgotten his promise, as it has been reported, but has issued a ukase canceling that of his father, Alexander III., which ordered that every non-orthodox person in Russia who married an orthodox person should sign a document declaring that he would baptize and educate his children in the orthodox faith. The ukase of Emperor Nicholas permits children of mixed marriages to be educated in the religion of their parents, sons in that of their father and daughters in that of their mothers.

AMBASSADOR ILL FROM POISON.

Sir Edmund Monson and His Family Saved by Drastic Remedies.

PARIS, July 19.—Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador; Lady Monson, and their whole household were seriously poisoned yesterday by a dish of shellfish served for dinner.

At one time it was feared that death would ensue in the case of several, but they have been saved by prompt medical attendance and drastic remedies, though some members of the family are still very ill.

ORLEANS CHALLENGED AGAIN.

Count of Turin Offers to Avenge the Italians He Talked About.

ROME, July 19.—Il Popolo Romano announces that the Count of Turin has challenged Prince Henri of Orleans to a duel for the calumnies and insulting remarks he has uttered at the expense of the Italian officers recently released from captivity in Abyssinia.

Prince Henri has declined to fight with the Italian Lieutenant who had been designated by the drawing of lots to challenge him.

FRENCH CAVALRY DISASTER.

Four Officers and 29 Spahis Killed or Missing in Central Africa.

PARIS, July 19.—At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies, announced that a force of French cavalry from Timbuctoo, while pursuing a band of robbers, met with a serious disaster. Two European officers, two non-commissioned officers and twenty-nine native Spahis were killed or are missing.

TETUAN AND THE RUIZ CASE.

Not Yet Informed in Regard to the Demand for Indemnity.

MADRID, July 19.—The Duke of Tetuan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of an interview at San Sebastian to-day declared that he had received no news regarding the alleged demand by the United States Government for indemnity in the case of Dr. Ruiz, the American citizen who, it was declared, was murdered while confined in a Spanish prison in Cuba. The Duke added that Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, had cabled nothing in regard to the matter.

Hungary's Harvest Estimates.

BUDA-PESTH, July 19.—The harvest in Hungary is proceeding. It is estimated that the yield of wheat will be 28,000,000 to 29,000,000 metric hundredweight, as compared with 38,000,000 metric hundredweight in 1895; that of rye, 10,300,000 metric hundredweight, against 13,400,000 metric hundredweight last year; barley, 9,300,000 metric hundredweight, against 12,900,000 metric hundredweight, and oats, 8,700,000 metric hundredweight, against 10,900,000 metric hundredweight.

Lady Sykes in Police Court.

LONDON, July 19.—Lady Jessica Sykes was summoned at the Marlborough Police Court to-day by Herbert Sanguinetti for obtaining, by false pretenses, with intent to defraud, checks of the value of £5,300, and also converting to her own use 200 shares of stock. After formal arraignment, the hearing was adjourned.

Raleigh Visiting Morocco Ports.

LONDON, July 19.—A dispatch from Tangier says that the United States warship Raleigh has gone to make a demonstration at the principal ports along the coast of Morocco. She has on board, as the American representative, Vice Consul Carleton, with Dragoman Abrines.

Japan May Arbitrate.

LONDON, July 19.—According to a dispatch from Yokohama, the Japanese official press says it is probable the Mikado's Government will agree to the Hawaiian proposal to submit the pending disputes to arbitration.

Consul General Gowdy Improving.

PARIS, July 19.—United States Consul General John K. Gowdy, who has been quite seriously ill, is now improving, and is about to be removed to Plembieres, a well-known health resort on the Angroone, for a change of air.

Protective Tariff for Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, July 19.—The Customs Committee of the Storthing has adopted a report proposing the introduction of differential tariff duties on several agricultural products and giving greater protection to small manufacturing interests.

Prof. Oertel Dead.

BERLIN, July 19.—A dispatch from Munich says that Prof. Oertel, the distinguished laryngologist, is dead.

Worcester—Kirkham.

LONDON, July 20.—The Times this morning announces the marriage of Wilfred James Worcester of New York and Susan Baldwin Kirkham of the same city. The ceremony took place in the Church of St. Mary Abbots, in Kensington, on July 17.

Poor Salesman Attempts Suicide.

Leopold Aupbuch, fifty-eight years old, of 218 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a pistol twice in the left breast. He was a salesman, but had been earning very little and was in debt for board. He was taken a prisoner to Harlem Hospital.

ADORING ST. ANNE'S RELIC.

Thousands Attend the Novena Observed in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

SEEK HEALTH AT THE SHRINE

Sufferers from Disease Kneel and Pray for Bodily Cure or Temporal Blessing—Petitions Inscribed in the Register and Thanks for Answers.

This is the Novena, or nine days' religious observance prior to the Feast of St. Anne, the mother of St. Mary, and the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in Seventy-sixth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, which boasts of a relic of St. Anne, is now a centre of attraction to the Roman Catholic community in this city. The church is visited daily by thousands of the faithful who go to adore the relic and to pray to the saint to cure their ills and give them peace and prosperity. The relic is only exhibited during the Novena, after which it is again hidden away until the next season.

The shrine in which the relic reposes has been placed to the right of the altar, between it and the image of St. Anne. It is made of burnished gold, about three feet high, and the side which faces the congregation inclines like a lectern. In the middle of the plate is a round plate of crystal about four inches in diameter, and under this is the relic, a piece of bone two or three inches long, said to be from the wrist of the saint. The relic was sent in 1892 by Pope Leo XIII. to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré, near Quebec, and the hand from which it was taken is in a church in Carcassone, in France.

The relic that is now in this city became famous in Canada for its curative powers, and in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste there is a large rack filled with crutches that were cast away by lame and halt worshippers, who claim to have been miraculously cured after kissing the glass over the relic and offering prayers.

Crowds at the Church.

During the Novena hourly masses are said in the church from 6 A. M. to 9 A. M. inclusive, and after the last mass a sermon is preached. In the evening vespers are said, and another sermon is preached. At such hours the church is crowded, but during the entire day the church is open, and worshippers are coming and going the whole time. The space around the statue of St. Anne is brilliantly illuminated and decorated with the choicest flowers, and in the relic shrine is a handsome large silver vase with flowers.

Every few minutes yesterday there was a short service of adoration. The worshippers knelt at the railing in front of the altar, and a priest repeated the prayers while the people devoutly bowed their heads. Then the people advanced to the shrine. Here every person kneels, and after wiping the glass with a handkerchief, kisses the plate and goes away. Several votaries, men and women, who were evidently suffering from some ailments, remained kneeling for some time, touched the glass with the tips of their fingers, and then passed the hand over various parts of the body, as though indicating what parts were afflicted.

Apparent cures have been effected and prayers have been answered, judging from the testimony of worshippers, which, in certain instances, has been written out in large letters on the pillars. One inscription reads: "Thanks to good St. Anne for temporal favor;" another reads: "Thanks to St. Anne my child is cured," and still another, "St. Anne restored my sight." Among the prayers are the following: "Good St. Anne give me back my son," and "Good St. Anne, save my family."

Petitions of the Worshippers.

On the steps of St. Anne's altar are two large registers in which special prayers and requests to St. Anne are written. Among the requests are the following: "Please cure my eyes," "Please give me a situation and see that I keep it," "Help me get work."

In a small room near the door of the church several nuns sell rosaries, crosses, and religious emblems, and candles which the faithful place round the altar of the saint.

The congregation is largely made up of French Canadians, and the Rev. Father Tetreau is the pastor. The preachers in the church during the present Novena are Father Constaneau and Father Fallon of the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate. They are professors of the Catholic University of Ottawa, where a good many New Yorkers are studying.

NO "THIRD RAIL" SYSTEM.

Russell Sage Is Opposed to Its Adoption on Elevated Railroads, but Favors Compressed Air.

Reports to the effect that the elevated railroads of New York and Brooklyn are shortly to introduce over their lines what is known as the "third-rail," system were denied at the offices of the companies yesterday. One of the opponents of it is Russell Sage. Mr. Sage favors the use of compressed air, and thinks that the third rail does not provide a motive power which can be controlled readily and safely.

When the manager of the General Electric Company was asked yesterday regarding the probability of contracts being entered into with the elevated roads and the New York, New Haven and Hartford for a third rail equipment, he said it was too early to speak on that subject.

General Manager Pransloli said yesterday that the introduction of the third rail would have to be accomplished gradually. He could not say when the Manhattan Company would be equipped in this way—the future must determine that. He was positive that nothing in that direction has been determined upon.

At the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad the statement that there would be any important extension of the third-rail system was discredited. It was learned that the third rail gave satisfaction and worked economically in those branches of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in Massachusetts and Connecticut where that system was now being used.

DROWNED AT JEWELL'S WHARF.

A Man Attempted to Leap to a Steamer and Fell Overboard.

The steamer General Slocum had unloaded the Brooklyn contingent of excursionists at Jewell's Wharf on Sunday night and was pushing out, when an elderly, well-dressed man pushed his way through the Brooklyn crowd and made a leap for the boat. He missed it and fell into the water. Capt. Van Schaick promptly rang the bell for stopping and gave orders for lowering a boat.

First Officer Glendenning seized a lifeline and buoy and jumped after the man, whom he reached and held with difficulty because of the strong running tide. They were finally pulled abreast of the boat by the crew, and then Glendenning's overtaxed strength gave out and he lost his grip on the man, who was then swept out of sight by the tide and lost.

The dead man is believed to have been Augustus Delah of 156 Gold Street, Brooklyn, who, detained in Brooklyn by business, had promised to join his wife and son, who were excursionists on the boat. He had not been home since Sunday.

Wants Railroad Tracks Torn Up.

Charlotte A. Horton a property owner and taxpayer of Manhattan Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday applied to Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, for a writ of mandamus directing C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, to take up and remove the tracks of the Manhattan and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad from its tracks at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to its stables in Manhattan Avenue. In 1896 she recovered $1,500 damages for the nuisance caused by defendant in the locality. The motion was opposed by the Corporation Counsel and counsel for the railroad company. Decision was reserved.

CHURCH UNION'S WORK

Exhaustive Canvass Made of Nineteenth Assembly District—Valuable Statistics Given.

THE POOR OVERCROWDED

In One Section Fifty-five Persons Found in One Hundred Rooms—In London Two Persons to a Room Is Overcrowding.

The canvass of the Nineteenth Assembly District of New York City, just completed by the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers under the direction of the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, is, perhaps, the most exhaustive and detailed canvass ever made of any section of a large city. The result gives an almost perfect panorama of the district. The casual attendant at a certain west side church is generally asked, if spoken to at all, whether he lives in a house or a flat, the idea being that if he comes from a flat he will probably move away before he can be called on.

Yet in the Nineteenth Assembly District all families stay, on the average, two and one-quarter years. The Germans stay the longest. The 19,717 persons live in 16,862 rooms. Excluding the kitchens, they live in 11,662 rooms. But many kitchens are not only dining and sleeping room, but bathroom as well. In one row of houses between Amsterdam and West End Avenues the partition boards of the stationary tubs may be removed. "An illegint bath!" said the Madonna of the tubs to the canvasser.

In the region between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues there are more than thirty families that do not have bathtubs at all to every family that does have one; between Amsterdam and West End Avenues more than 100 without to one with, and between West End Avenue and the river 57 without to 1 with; 55 in 100 rooms only open to the air. In London two persons to a room is overcrowding. On this basis 11 per cent. of the families in this district are overcrowded; Americans and Italians are the worst, and Germans the least. The average rental is affected by the colored people. From Sixtieth to Sixty-first Street they are charged $1 per month more; from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth $2 more, while in one section are 400 rooms having no access to outer air, for which they pay as high rent as is paid by whites for better apartments in the same block.

There are 3,988 fathers living in the region canvassed by the Federation. Of them 279 are out of work. Of those who have positions the colored fathers earn the least, and in consequence more colored mothers than of any other of the twenty-seven races in the district are at work—laundering, chiefly. But the colored father does as well as he can. All but two in a hundred work regularly; eight in a hundred white American do not; 1,152 sons are wage earners, and 1,488 daughters. The heads of families earn, on the average, $12.50 per week—the Scotch the most, and the negro the least. There are 298 boys and girls under sixteen years of age who are at work. The boys receive $3.50 and the girls $3.30 a week. Of the 3,988 fathers, 2,623 belong to some church. Of the percentage by nationality, Americans are an average, 70; Canadians the highest; Irish next; colored people lower, and Russian, English, and French close behind them; 752 fathers work seven days in the week. Families pay an average rent of $10.33 per month.

The largest block on Manhattan Island in population is that from Sixty-first to Sixty-second Streets and Amsterdam and West End Avenues. But it is not the most densely populated.

Sixty-five in a hundred of the fathers are church members; sixty-nine in a hundred of the mothers; twenty-three in a hundred of the daughters. These statistics seem to show that the real Church membership among men is greater than the apparent. The Irish go to church in largest proportion, the Germans and colored people the smallest. Americans and English are a bad average. The number of American boys and girls who are church members is smaller than any other nationality except the colored people. Out of 4,800 families in the district 1,353 have no church connection. The largest proportion of these are colored families; the next largest Americans, and Germans next. There are 3,318 children three to twenty-one years of age out of Sunday schools. Of these 1,761 are boys and 155 girls.

ROOF GARDENS AND THEATRES.

M. A. Kennedy has been engaged by Kirke La Shelle for an important rôle in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," the new farce which will be presented at Hoyt's Sept. 6.

William Lytell has been engaged as stage director for "Nature," the production that opens the Academy of Music, Aug. 30. Joe Cawthorn has also been engaged for the low comedy part of Hans.

Florence Bindley was one of the attractions of the Koster & Bial Roof Garden last night. Troja, with her peculiar style, was welcomed back after her long absence. The Rogers brothers were, as usual, greeted with laughter, which punctuated their entire act. Bonnie Lottie Craig, the contortionist; De Boo, an equilibrist, and Adelman and Lowe, xylophone specialists, were also warmly received.

All day yesterday a steady line of people gazed upon the gruesome reproduction of the Guldensuppe murder, in the house at Woodside, in the chamber of horrors at the Eden Musée. The unusually clear new cinematographe views and the concert by the Musée orchestra leavened the effect of the new wax group upon nervous, sensitive natures. A new Hungarian fantasie, as well as Liszt's Second Rhapsody, were encored.

The locale of "The Idol's Eye," the new comic opera by Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert which Kirke La Shelle will present at the Broadway Theatre in October with Frank Daniels in the principal rôle, is India, and the period is modern. The piece is said to be distinctly farcical in its story and its songs are up to date. The characters are carefully contrasted, and it is thought will prove very acceptable.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Jennie Yeamans, witty and saucy as ever, headed the bill for the weak yesterday. Eugene Sanger, with his Fregoli-like impersonations of eighteen characters; Frank Ely and Frances Brooke, Marion and Hastings, and Leo and Chapman followed closely in the run for popular applause. Too, too, Marguerite Ashton and Marie De Woelf added to the strength of the eleven-hour vaudeville.

"Captain Cook," with his gorgeous accessories, started another week at the Madison Square Garden Amphitheatre last night with a number of changes in his manner of dealing with the Hawaiians. The book has been carefully pruned, while several new musical numbers have been interpolated. The entire performance goes now like clockwork, and with new acoustic improvements those of the large audience far from the stage were able to hear clearly and distinctly.

B. F. Keith introduced as part of his strong continuous performance bill at the Union Square Theatre yesterday Lizzie Evans and her husband, Harry Mills, in a clever comedy sketch; Phyllis Rankin and her imitations of Anna Held, and George Thatcher, with a new monologue. These were supplemented by such well-known performers as the Schrode brothers, Hacker and Lester, the Gleesons, Montague and West, the Randalls, and May Hoey and Mark Bennett.

"The Whirl of the Town" is a Summer fixture at the Casino, if large audiences and much applause are evidences. The management has realized this, and has so perfected the cooling and ventilating machinery that no matter how damp the atmosphere is outside there is always a dry, cool temperature within. The cast will remain the same, it is said, until the middle of September, when a new review by C. M. S. McLellan and Gustave Gerker, authors of "The Whirl," entitled "The Belle of New York," will be put on.

The Casino Roof Garden started the week last night with large reinforcements in the shape of a number of clever vaudeville artists. Among the newcomers whose work pleased the large audience were Clairville and Harmant, French fantastiques; Louise J. Valentine, banjo songs and dances; Byron and Langdon, Fred T. Brown, the Darling sisters, Adelina Roatino, Nick Adams, and Gus Yorke, in dialect impersonations; the Salomonskys, the Clover trio, the Whittes, burlesque boxers, and the Murray brothers.

Lowering skies have no terrors for the management of Hammerstein's Olympia or for the patrons, as evinced last night by the audience gathered there. Genaro and Bailey, with their new "cake walk"; Salmo, an equilibrist; Cora Routt, Conture brothers, and Webb and Hassan are the newcomers. Of the old guard, Kara and James Thornton mystified and delighted, while the Dunbar sisters, the Gehrue sisters, and Herr Grais, with his donkey and baboon, very cleverly added to an entertainment above the ordinary.

Kirke La Shelle has just closed by cable a contract with Manager Chamberlyn for the immediate production at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, of "The Wizard of the Nile," after which the opera will make a tour of the principal cities of Great Britain. Manager Chamberlyn has engaged for Cleopatra, Adele Ritchie, who made a success of that rôle at the Broadway Theatre last Spring, and who is now in London. It is expected that the English production will be ready for the public in August. This will round out an unequaled record for this American comic opera, since it has already been produced with real success in Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other Continental cities, besides having been played in two languages in this country.

Edmund Lyons, who plays Bottom in the coming open-air production on July 30 of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Olympia Bicycle Park, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, in aid of the Abigail Free School and Kindergarten, virtually made his appearance in an acting part of the stage in this play years and years ago. He played Puck in Edinburgh when but nine years old. The Lysander on that occasion was Sir Henry Irving, and Mr. Lyons's father was the Bottom. Mr. Lyons's daughter, Cretchen Lyons, who was last year leading lady for Richard Mansfield, and is engaged next season as joint star with Joseph Holland in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," will play the part of Puck in this coming performance.

The popularity of the "Pops" of the Metropolitan Opera House Permanent Orchestra continue unabated. Under the new conductorship of Henry P. Schmitt, the character and rendition of the music are unchanged. The programme for to-night is: March, "American Eagle," J. G. Boehme; overture, "Lodolska," Cherubini; paraphrase, "Blue Bells of Scotland," Langly; fantasia, "The Prophet," Meyerbeer; overture, "Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Badinage," Herbert; variations on Kentucky negro songs, Wuerst; Spanish serenade, "Lolita," Langly; "Babillage" and "In the Mill," Gillet; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, Liszt; overture, "Pique Dame," Suppe; waltz, "Autumn Roses," Strauss; gavotte, "L'Ingenue," Arditi; march, "Military," R. Reitz.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Nathaniel Gustave Watson.

Prof. Nathaniel Gustave Watson died Saturday at his home, 223 West Seventy-fourth Street, of old age. He was a professor of oratory, and many prominent clergymen, including Bishop Potter, the Rev. John Hall, the Rev. J. Boyd Brady of the People's Temple, Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Dennis of Sparkill, N. Y., and others have taken instruction from him.

Prof. Watson was born in Guilford, Mass., in 1823, and had lived in New York for twenty years past. He was twice married, and leaves seven children, one of whom, the eldest son, is the owner of large mica mines in Canada.

The funeral services were held yesterday, with interment at Fishkill, N. Y.

Thomas W. Gillen.

Thomas W. Gillen died Sunday night at his residence, 591 Clinton Place, Brooklyn, at the age of sixty-five years. He was born in Ireland and had lived in Brooklyn for the last forty years. He was for twenty-five years President of the Father Mathew's Temperance Society No. 1, a member of the Catholic Knights of America, of the Holy Name Society, and other fraternal and charitable organizations. He was also a member of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church. He is survived by his widow, seven sons, and a daughter. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church in Court Street to-morrow. Burial will be in Calvary.

Funeral of Mrs. Canfield.

The funeral services of Mrs. Sarah Kittridge Canfield, wife of Prof. George F. Canfield of the Columbia University Law School, were held at Peekskill yesterday. Mrs. Canfield, who was born near Cincinnati in 1854, was a graduate of the University Annex and a prominent worker in female educational work. She leaves a husband and a ten-year-old son.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY A. CALDWELL, Secretary of the Jamaica, L. I., Gas Light Company, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died last Sunday at 65 Irving Place, Brooklyn. He was seventy-five years old. Funeral services will be held this evening at his late residence at 8 o'clock.

JACOB STOFF, sixty-three years old, of 202 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, was attacked by heart disease last night and fell dead on the sidewalk at Myrtle Avenue and Suydam Street. Stoff was well known in labor circles, and was a leader for many years. He had also lived in Brooklyn for many years.

Capt. ANDREW BURNS, one of the most popular boatmen in New York waters, died at the house of his nephew, William Burns, 315 Bond Street, Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday afternoon. He was seventy-seven years old. Capt. Burns was one of the oldest navigators of the Kills and New York Harbor.

MRS. SARAH A. CORNELL, wife of Birdsall Cornell, for many years a member of the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell & Co., iron manufacturers, died suddenly Saturday at Red Bank, N. J., where she was spending the Summer. Her son, George B. Cornell, is Chief Engineer of the new East River Bridge.

Mrs. ORPHY P. KETTLE, widow of William H. Kettle, died on Sunday at her home, 311 West Thirtieth Street, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was a prominent member of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church. The funeral was held last evening, the Rev. Dr. Charles Wright, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church and her former pastor, officiating. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF DR. E. H. STOKES.

The Ocean Grove Auditorium Filled with Mourners.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 19.—The funeral services of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes were held in the Auditorium here this afternoon. Many merchants in Asbury Park and all of those in Ocean Grove suspended their business. The funeral was the largest ever held here, the Auditorium being filled to overflowing with friends and relatives of Dr. Stokes, members of the Ocean Grove Association, Mayor and Council of Asbury Park, Board of Trade of Asbury Park, Ocean Grove Fire Department, and clergymen from all over the country. The vacant President's chair and the table used by Dr. Stokes were draped. The services were those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Prayer was first offered at the house by the Rev. E. M. Adams of Greenwich, Conn., after which the cortège moved to the Auditorium, with John C. Patterson as Marshal. The sermon was preached by Bishop Fitzgerald, and remarks were made by Bishop New

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ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
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6% GOLD BONDS
DUE 1909.
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Net earnings available for dividends more than six times annual interest charge.
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To the holders of certificates, issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, upon the deposit of
1st Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railway Co
The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co. having been reorganized, subject to the mortgage securing the Oregon Short Line Bonds, and without any disturbance thereof, notice is hereby given, that upon the presentation, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, of the certificates issued upon the deposits of said Oregon Short Line Bonds and the payment of ten dollars per bond, the amount of bonds mentioned in said certificates will be delivered to bearer.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strong and active.

Yesterday was a day likely to be remembered in the history of the Sugar Trust in Wall Street. The stock jumped over 10 points, and though there were large realizations at the top, the closing quotation for the day was still 8 points above the last price of Saturday. Yesterday's quotation reached a dozen points higher than the stock sold at its top notch in 1893.

***

Not a single thing had developed to bring about yesterday's record-breaking spurt, aside from the surrender of Congress to the Sugar Trust in the tariff-tinkering programme. Much controversy is heard as to how much benefit accrues to the Sugar Trust through the finally arranged schedules. Most of the calculations have no basis other than the merest guesswork.

How Wall Street figures—how the shrewdest men in Wall Street figure—can be amply seen in the way in which these alert men, bidding against one another, have put up the price of Sugar Trust stock. Subjected to this test, the schedules as arranged are evidently construed to be, at least, everything which the magnates of the Sugar Trust could ask.

When Congress began to recast the tariff, Sugar Trust stock showed weak tendencies close around par. Yesterday it commanded more than 40 points premium. This record, better than endless discussion, better than theorizing by uninformed accountants, and better far than subterfuges from politicians, discloses what the real facts are. By the dollar and cent test the Sugar Trust has triumphed—Congress has loaded it down with gifts.

***

Considerably more than 100,000 shares of Sugar Trust stock were traded in yesterday. There were some indications of urgent purchases for the account of traders short of the stock, and this gave rise to some vague rumors of troubles on the Stock Exchange, which happily the end of the day did not show.

***

The whole list was strong, with but one or two exceptions, though the Sugar Trust speculation overshadowed all the rest of the market. A number of the industrials showed special strength, and the Granger railway shares were bought with confidence at advancing figures.

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London interests were disclosed on the buying side of the market. St. Paul, Louisville, and the first preferred shares of the Reading Company were openly taken by houses with important European clients.

***

The total transactions of the day—approximating 500,000 shares—were larger than has been the record of any recent day on the Stock Exchange, and commission houses did more in this than has at any time been their recent average.

Even the most conservative sentiment of the Street partakes now of confidence that a broader and a better market is assured.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $1,000 ds 1907, registered, at 112.

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In State bonds $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 64½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	8	L. E. & W. west. pf.	2
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	6½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Metropolitan Trac.	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	1
Balt. & Ohio.	¾	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Canada Southern	⅝	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nat. Lead	⅝
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	⅝
Chicago Gas	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅜
Chi. Great Western	1	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	⅜
C., M. & St. P.	1½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	⅜
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	½
C., R. I. & P.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y. Sus. & West.	⅛
Consol. Gas	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Or. Ry. & Nav.	½
Detroit Gas	½	Peoria & Eastern	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Erie	2	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	3½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading	½
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	3	Reading 2d pf.	½
Ill. Central	⅞	St. P. & Omaha	½
Ill. Cent. leased line.	½	St. L. & Leather pf.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
L. E. & Western	½		

Stocks Declined.

Brooklyn R. T.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Western Gas 5s.	1¼	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	4
Un. Pac. ext. S. F. 8s.	2⅝	Nor. & West. gen.	1⅜
Third Avenue 5s.	2	Louis. & Na. unif. 4s.	1
Pitts. & West. 1st.	1	Ind., Dec. & W. 1st.	1⅞
People's Gas Chi. 1st con.	2	Detroit Gas 5s.	1⅞
		Brook., W. & W. 5s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham	2¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $76,478,985; balances, $4,712,662; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $732,860.

Money on call in London, ¼@¼ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@65c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅜@48¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,005,748
Exports in same period	24,273,166
Net exports	$22,267,418
Net exports, 1896	22,508,323
Net exports, 1895	11,975,028
Net exports, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports, 1893	60,009,073

***

On the Stock Exchange 4,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .08 and 1,400 Phenix at .08. On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Brunswick sold at .08; 130 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 100 Mollie Gibson at .56, 1,000 Pharmacist at .10, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .55.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1½, to 35½; St. Paul, ¾, to 88¾; Erie, ½, to 15⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 104; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 68, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅞. Atchison sold at 13⅛; Louisville and Nashville at 53⅝, and Pennsylvania at 54⅝. British consols were firm at 112¾ for money and 112 13-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 104f. 67½c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Cash on hand increased 15,980,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 720,000 marks, other securities decreased 52,700,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 68,880,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 186.60; in Lisbon at 45¼, and in Rome at 104.50.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

There is a general expectation that before long Europe will begin to buy again the American securities sent back to us during the past few years. In any such movement Louisville will be conspicuous. The property is in excellent position to benefit largely by the heavy crops and the improved Southwestern business that advices from that section predict. And there is a belief that with increased earnings Louisville will again be placed upon the dividend list—an event which will certainly attract the attention of the foreign investor and make him desirous of again owning Louisville and Nashville stock.

CHICAGO GAS.

Rumors on Chicago Gas are many. The recently announced intention of the company to raise the price of its product in Chicago has not received much credence in New York, but Chicago dispatches are not so sure but that such an advance and consequent improvement in the earnings of the property are parts of the Chicago Gas scheme.

But of one essential matter there has been no denial. The new Chicago Gas Company will have the right to raise the price of its product. Whether it will take advantage of this right is, of course, problematical—as far as the public is concerned.

There is no doubt that the legal consolidation of the Chicago Gas properties is shortly to be effected. And the stories that come from Chicago with the predictions of a coming advance in the price of gas tell of other plans which this consolidation involves—the removal of any danger of further legislative interference with the company and the intention of fighting, and by using newly found rights, killing off competitors.

STANDARD OIL AND LEAD.

Tariff assistance will be more beneficial to the Lead Trust than is yet generally appreciated. What will be more immediately profitable, however, is the fact that Standard Oil magnates are to become actively interested in the property and provide certain big business patronage.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Much attention, both speculative and investment, is being paid to Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The promising condition of the property has of late induced heavy investment in its securities by one of the largest Wall Street financial interests, and it is said that another announcement of this kind will shortly be made. According to rumor, the purchase of one of the most important of Brooklyn's railways by Brooklyn Rapid Transit is not unlikely. The acquisition of such property will mean much for the Rapid Transit Company, and will result in something nearer a street railway monopoly than Brooklyn has ever known.

TEXAS ROADS.

Texas Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas are both in readiness now for quick improvement, if the general market holds. Both are in fine physical condition. An officer of the Kansas and Texas says: "Our preferred stock is one of the sure and substantial dividend payers of the early future."

TENNESSEE COAL.

The strike of coal miners has somewhat upset Wall Street plans in this enterprising iron property. Some long stock has been sold, but not by insiders. The company is making money. As soon as the strike is over a better short market showing seems practically certain.

MANHATTAN.

Much bullish talk is to be heard on Manhattan. It was one of yesterday's strong stocks. Insiders say that the earnings of the company are improving and the hot weather has had but little appreciable effect upon the road's traffic. There are vague rumors of new developments in Manhattan affairs, which will be announced within the next few months. Be these true or false, Wall Street believes that Manhattan will again pay 5 per cent. dividends in the Fall—a belief which explains most of the recent strength of the stock. Electric Equipment economies will probably come in for discussion again in a few months.

CHICAGO OPINIONS.

King, Alward & Co.—St. Paul's good earnings for the second week in July were enough for that stock, the daily average of earnings being the highest since 1892. Crop prospects are also considered a bull argument.

Jamieson & Co.—Favorable news in regard to the crops and the growing indications of a great demand from abroad this year for our grain because of crop failures in other countries have combined to form the backbone of the stock market this week. The Granger shares have naturally been the leaders of an almost continuous strong market. St. Paul and Rock Island have been notably the subject of buying orders, but there has been a good demand for the other Granger shares.

F. G. Logan—Our friends say: Private cables say that foreigners will take hold of Americans on tariff settlement. If nothing happens to the Spring wheat crop and the demand from Europe keeps up, as it must, St. Paul will sell at par this year.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co.—Hanna's manager reports progress in carrying out the Senator's instructions to get Cleveland operators to arbitrate strikes. Mr. Winter says there is no change yet regarding the Northern Pacific Presidency. There is no change in the situation which caused him to resign. The increased dividend on Great Northern preferred is attributed to large earnings by outside lines; coal mines, elevators, steamers, &c.

Alfred L. Baker—Railroad earnings continue to increase, and for the first week in July 68 roads show an increase of 1.27 per cent. over 1896, which, in its turn, showed 0.71 per cent. over the previous year. An increase over a big increase is good news, indeed. The bank clearings, too, continue very favorable, particularly so over the Western and Southwestern Granger lines, and increases range from 7.2 per cent. at St. Joseph to 4.6 per cent. at Fremont, Neb. Every wire brings good news from the grain country, and with such prospects the tonnage carried should be tremendous. St. Paul continues to lead and shows increased earnings for the second week in July of $41,564. This is the highest daily average since 1892.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons due Aug. 1 on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	190	191
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	⅛	¾
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	71
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	111
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	118	175
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	117	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	155	165
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	30	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
Kings County Traction	68	60
New Orleans Traction common	43	45
New Orleans Traction preferred	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	122
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	108	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	79	80
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	105
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry 5s	63½	64½
	104½	106½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	82
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	95
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	73	77
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	53	55
	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	240	245
Grand Rapids Gas stock	47	60
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	245	250
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	109	110
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	119	121
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	72	118
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	100	73
		101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	24	26
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Ship Yard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	76
Lorillard Company pf.	97	100
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	44	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	47
New York Air Brake Company	18	87
New York Biscuit Company	105	20
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	108
Pennsylvania Coal	320	4
Pratt & Whitney	7	332
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	10
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	314	60
Trenton Pottery	7	316
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	9
Union Typewriter	6	45
Union Typewriter 1st	84	7
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	86
Wagner Car Company	152	74
Worthington Pump pf.	80	154
		84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	22
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	
2d week July	$107,472	$107,445	$111,584
From July 1	217,606	221,224	225,288
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	334
2d week July	$75,334	$70,731	$65,872
From July 1	134,851	141,502	131,744
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
2d week July	$477,000	$409,000	$343,000
From Jan. 1	10,661,117	10,927,432	8,231,808
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week July	$213,971	$192,550	$178,932
From July 1	381,425	360,675	350,856
CHICAGO & EASTEDN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	545	521	521
2d week July	$59,079	$69,603	$69,036
From July 1	128,579	150,303	140,004
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	88,986	55,601	
2d week July	117,727	115,966	
From July 1			
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
2d week July	$73,562	$69,181	$73,710
From July 1	161,523	144,284	144,967
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week July	$17,987	$27,609	$34,656
From July 1	43,627	54,659	66,864
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week July	$139,700	$130,200	$144,100
From July 1	306,600	264,100	279,200
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week July	$5,167	$5,839	$5,393
From July 1	10,541	10,644	10,988
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week July	$19,491	$21,315	$20,919
From July 1	38,376	40,677	39,496
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
2d week July	$10,253	$8,038	$8,202
From Jan. 1	258,154	245,843	227,744
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week July	$9,896	$8,050	$8,903
From Jan. 1	229,372	169,329	131,044
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week July	$53,585	$63,867	$60,639
From Jan. 1	1,741,362	1,826,791	1,790,819
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,975	2,975	2,955
2d week July	$395,390	$368,940	$378,850
From July 1	766,215	746,185	758,720
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
2d week July	$195,992	$195,972	$158,417
From Jan. 1	6,999,159	5,223,604	4,966,843
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week July	$96,412	$88,354	$80,259
From Jan. 1	3,145,112	2,543,605	2,219,670
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	2,023
2d week July	$164,445	$173,176	$146,048
From July 1	310,552	339,149	311,892
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,990	4,987
2d week July	$376,000	$363,000	$345,000
From Jan. 1	11,356,000	10,954,000	11,008,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	$14,000	$9,000	$7,000
From Jan. 1	504,000	360,000	300,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	477	477	477
2d week July	$89,611	$82,566	$74,743
From July 1	155,817	157,721	139,453
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	334
2d week July	$14,788	$15,525	$14,215
From Jan. 1	451,547	440,496	458,097
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week July	$57,361	$61,717	$63,568
From July 1	117,338	128,434	127,136
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week July	$14,000	$10,000	
From Jan. 1	526,931	309,704	
ST. LOUS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week July	$68,360	$75,112	$66,900
From July 1	141,760	151,012	138,100
TEXAS & PACIFIC			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week July	$95,114	$87,729	$83,597
From Jan. 1	3,228,195	3,020,407	3,260,064
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	367	367	367
2d week July	$20,843	$40,244	$39,085
From Jan. 1	$64,568	953,974	949,209
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,935	1,935
2d week July	$195,568	$230,529	$243,215
From July 1	389,354	467,317	467,415
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week July	$13,080	$29,850	$30,807
From July 1	34,673	61,370	58,720
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for June—			
Gross	195,071	173,141	181,354
Operating exp.	96,319	115,693	110,287
Net	98,752	57,448	71,077
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	605,194	693,167	697,799
Operating exp.	384,846	475,643	441,640
Net	220,348	217,524	256,159

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The local market to-day was broad, active, and strong. The arbitrage stocks, however, were the real leaders, especially the Reading issues, in which there was scattered commission house buying at advancing prices. Lehigh Valley came into prominence late in the day, and easily rose from 30¼ to 31, the latter figure being bid for it at the close. Continued manipuation in the Choctaw issues has finally attracted the public. There was an outside demand for them to-day, under which the whole group advanced. There was also some good buying in the traction stocks. A peculiar feature of the day was that while Metropolitan was selling here at 110⅝, sales at the same time were being made in New York at 112. The industrials were dull and firm, in which condition the general market closed.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	31	31¾
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	14⅝	14⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	41⅝	42
Pennsylvania	53⅝	53½
Reading, t. c.	11 5-16	12
Reading 1st pf.	24 3-16	24¾
Reading 2d pf.	14⅝	14½
St. Paul	87⅛	87⅝
Metropolitan Traction	111½	112
Philadelphia Traction	72⅝	72¾
Baltimore Traction	18¼	18½
Union Traction	11⅞	12
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	14⅛	14¼
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	33	33½
United Gas Improvement	73¾	73⅞
Electric Storage	19½	20
Electric Storage pf.	21	21¾
Welsbach Light	44⅝	45½
American R. E. L.	4¾	5½
Marsden	8	8½
Reading general 4s	83	83½
Electric & People's 4s	72½	72¾
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg	8⅛	8½
Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg, pf.	39⅝	39¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Speculators were so taken up by the rise in Sugar on Wall Street that the local list was neglected. City Railway, however, advanced from an opening at 241½ to 243½, where it closed. West Chicago had some trading, but the market was narrow and uninviting. Nothing else had any interest.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	63
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co.	7¾
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48⅞
Chicago City Railway	241
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	144¼
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
International Packing Co.	17
International Packing Co. pf.	36
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	31
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	8
New York Biscuit Co.	49½
North Chicago Street Railway	233¾
Street's West Stable Car Line	14½
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	105¾
South Side Elevated Railway	118¼
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BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 19.—The stock market today was good, with general firmness of tone and a fair volume of business, but with no sharply defined features beyond heavy business in Sugar. While copper shares were less prominent, they were firm. Montana gained 2, to 136½, closing at 136; Butte gained ¾, to 24, closing at 23¾; Osceola, 1, to 36½; Kearsarge, ¼, to 19¼. The Osceola Company declares a $1 per share dividend, ($40,000,) payable Aug. 10 to stockholders of record July 24.

United Gas bonds continued active, 5s gaining ½, to 92½; seconds, 1, to 77½, with recession to 76. Oregon Short Line 5s were up ⅝ more, at 89⅜; incomes, ⅜, to 50⅜, with recession to 50; stock selling off ¼, to 18½. Fitchburg preferred rallied ¾, to 91. Atchison preferred gained ½, to 26¼; adjustments, ⅞, to 52¼. United States Oil dropped ⅝, to 14⅞; Gold Coin, ¼, to 4¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	214
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Providence	159	161
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	265	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	103	104½
Fitchburg pf.	107	107½
Old Colony	91	92
West End	181	
West End pf.	91¼	91¼
Wisconsin Central	98⅝	99¼
Oregon Short Line	1¼	2
	18½	19

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez		1
Arnold		3⅜
Atlantic	3⅝	
Boston & Cripple Creek	22	23
Boston & Montana	.10	.13
Butte & Boston	136	136

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 19, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
152	155	40	Adams Express	153	153	153	153	
13	13½	100	American Cotton Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
64	64	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	64	64	64	64	— ¼
68½	69	100	American Express	114	114	114	114	
114	115	10	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
11⅝	11⅝	780	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	485	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
141⅝	141⅞	110,478	American Sugar Ref.	136	144½	136	141⅝	+8
113	115	5,520	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	109	117	109	115	+6½
92	94	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	
78⅜	79¼	15,070	American Tobacco	78	79½	78	78½	+1½
		200	American Tobacco pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
28	29	160	Ann Arbor pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	2,500	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	16,023	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	11½	610	Baltimore & Ohio	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
12	12¾	200	Bay State Gas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
32½	33	15,645	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33½	34⅛	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
111½	112	730	Brooklyn Union Gas	112	112	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
51	51½	1,400	Canada Southern	51	51⅝	51	51⅜	— ⅛
66⅞	67	200	Canadian Pacific	66¾	66¾	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅞	1,672	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
34⅜	34⅝	20,255	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	84⅝	85⅛	84⅝	84⅞	+ ¼
95½	95¾	13,645	Chicago Gas	94⅞	96¾	94⅝	95½	+1
9⅛	10⅜	13,686	Chicago Great Western	9½	10⅜	9¼	10	+1
87½	87⅝	44,276	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	86⅝	87⅝	86⅝	87⅜	+1¼
140½	141	44	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141⅜	141⅜	140½	141⅜	
117¼	117½	3,310	Chicago & Northw.	118½	118½	117½	117½	+ ¾
76¼	76⅜	20,985	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	76¼	77½	75¾	76¾	+1
27	27½	610	C., C. C. & St. L.	27	27½	27	27½	
3½	3¾	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	
41⅜	41⅝	1,420	Consolidated Ice	..	41⅜	39	41⅜	+ ½
89	90	850	Consolidated Ice pf.	..	89⅜	89	89⅜	+ ¼
168½	169	450	Consolidated Gas Co.	167½	168¾	167½	168¾	+1¼
112	112½	733	Delaware & Hudson	112½	112¾	112⅜	112⅜	
157	158	200	Del., Lack. & West.	157½	157½	157½	157½	+ ½
11	11¼	100	Denver & R. G.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	560	Denver & R. G. pf.	43	42⅞	43	43	+ ⅛
12	12½	710	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	11¾	12¼	11¾	12	+ ½
22½	24	1,100	Detroit Gas	21	24	21	24	+3
120	123	130	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	120	120	120	120	+2
15⅛	15⅝	2,100	Erie	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
35	35½	302	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	+1¼
19½	19¾	60	Erie 2d pf.	18½	19½	18½	19½	
34¼	34½	1,620	General Electric	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
128	135	110	Great Northern pf.	126	126	126	126	+3
4⅜	5	10	G. B. & W. deb. B.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
99	99¾	1,200	Illinois Central	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	+ ⅞
95	98	140	Lake Shore, leased line	96	96	96	96	+1½
34	36	100	Illinois Steel Co.	..	35	35	35	
7⅞	8	200	Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
29	30	200	Iowa Central pf.	28½	29	28½	29	+1½
27½	28	55	Laclede Gas	28	28	28	28	
13⅞	14¾	200	Lake Erie & West	14½	14½	14½	14½	+2
64½	67	140	Lake Erie & West. pf.	66	66	66	66	
169½	171	100	Lake Shore	170	170	170	170	
52⅜	52½	12,935	Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
91½	91¾	3,305	Manhattan Con	90	92	90	91½	+1
111½	112	670	Metropolitan Traction	112	112	111¾	112	
		33	Michigan Central	100½	100½	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
23½	24½	225	Minn. & St. Louis	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
83	84½	92	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	83½	83½	83	83	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	500	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	54	54½	54	54½	+1
56	58	200	Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	
13⅜	13¾	710	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
32	32¼	3,545	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ⅛
21	21½	7,890	Missouri Pacific	21	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	8,092	National Lead Co.	31¼	32¼	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
99¾	100	291	National Lead Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ½
14	15½	150	National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	
	44	150	National Starch	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
56	60	200	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	58	59¾	58	59¾	+3¾
20	25	200	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	20	22	20	22	+2½
91½	92½	1,850	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	91¼	92	91¼	92	+ ⅛
114½	116	107	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	115	115	115	115	— ½
88⅜	88⅝	3,830	New Jersey Central	88	89	88	88¼	— ⅛
101⅝	101⅞	2,165	New York Central	102¼	102¼	102	102	— ⅛
173	174	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	174	174	174	174	
13⅝	14	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
34	34½	1,400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	32¾	34⅜	32¾	34⅜	+1½
13¼	13⅝	2,095	N. Y., Sus. & West.	13¼	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
34	34½	4,540	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	34	34¼	33	34¼	
10¼	11½	22	Norfolk & Western	10½	10¾	10¼	10¾	
3¾	4	227	North American	4	4	4	4	
14¼	14½	700	Northern Pacific	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	12,715	Northern Pacific pf.	41	42¼	40⅝	41⅝	+1¼
15⅜	15⅝	285	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21	23	100	Or. R. & Nav.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
17⅝	18½	230	Oregon Short Line	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
31	31½	1,540	Pacific Mail	31¼	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	805	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
5½	6¼	680	Peoria & Eastern	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	1,060	P., C., C. & St. Louis	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
55	57	700	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	53	53½	53	53½	+3½
169½	170½	232	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	170	170	170	170	
23⅞	24	19,075	Reading	23½	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	26,012	Reading 1st pf.	47⅝	49¼	47⅝	48⅝	+1⅜
29	29½	2,645	Reading 2d pf.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼	+1⅜
50	51	10	Rio Grande West. pf.	51	51	51	51	
39	40½	21	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	10	10	10	10	
11	11½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5¾	5⅞	400	St. L. & San Fran.	47⅞	48⅜	47¾	48	+ ⅛
47¾	48⅛	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
17	17¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3½	3½	3½	3½	
3½	3¾	600	St. Louis Southw.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
8½	8¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66⅝	+ ⅝
66⅛	66¾	4,260	St. Paul & Omaha	195	195	195	195	
192	200	75	Sixth Avenue	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	
16	16¼	400	Southern Pacific	9	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
9	9¼	1,550	Southern Railway	29¾	30⅝	29½	30	+ ⅛
30	30¼	7,185	Southern Railway pf.	6	6¼	6	6	
6	6½	875	Standard R. & T.	23⅞	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	24¾	2,380	Tenn. Coal & Iron	11	11⅛	11	11	
10¾	11	2,400	Texas Pacific	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
6	6¼	1,224	Union Pacific	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅜	800	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
62¾	63	3,577	U. S. Leather pf.	62¼	63¼	62¼	62¾	+ ⅝
9½	10¼	625	United States Rubber	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
52	53¼	525	U. S. Rubber pf.	54½	55	52	52	— ⅛
15	15⅝	1,470	Wabash pf.	14⅝	15⅝	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅝
105	109	65	Wells-Fargo Express	107	108	107	108	+ ⅝
84½	85	2,644	Western Union Tel.	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85⅛	+ ⅛
1	1⅜	7,130	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	6½	120	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	5	6	5	6	
Sales		475,031						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r.,	1891	96½		Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼		N. Y., C. & St. L.	
4s, r.,	1907	111⅝	112	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½	1st pf.	65	75
4s, c.,	1907	112⅝	112½	Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	18	Norfolk Southern	60	70
4s, r.,	1925	123⅞	124¼	Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	Nor. & West. pf.	28½	29¾
4s, c.,	1925	124⅞	125¼	Col. & H. Coal, all			Northwest. Tel.	110	..
5s, r.,	1904	113⅜	113⅝	in. paid	3¾	4¾	Ohio Southern	..	5
5s, c.,	1904	114⅝	115	C. H. V. & T. pf.	25	..	Ont. Mining	6¼	7½
Currency 6s,	1898	101½	..	Com. Cable	168	..	Ore. R. & N. pf.	53¾	54½
Currency 6s,	1899	101½	..	Consol. Coal	38	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Cherokee 4s,	1898	102	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	..	Quicksilver	1	2½
Cherokee 4s,	1899	102	..	Den. & R. G.	2½	3½	Quicksilver pf.	7	8
				D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Alb. & Sus.		175	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	105	107½	Rio Grande W.	21	23½
Alton & T. H.		59	62	G. B. & West.	30	40	R., W. & O.	119	..
Am. Coal		120	..	G. B. & W., Deb.,			St. J. & G. I.	3¾	5
Ann Arbor		9	11	A.	40	50	St. P. & Duluth	..	23
Atlantic & Pacific			¼	Harlem	310	..	St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
B. & O. S. W. pf.,				Homestake	35	40	St. P. M. & M.	117	125
new		2½	3½	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	St. P. & O. pf.	145	148
Belle. & S. Ill. pf.		125	107	Joliet & Chicago	156	8	Sil. bull. certfs.	60¼	60⅝
Boston A. L. pf.		105	..	Kan. & Mich.	6	4	Sixth Avenue	192	200
Brunswick Co.		⅝	⅝	Keokuk & D. M.	2½	16	Standard Gas	109	110½
Buff., R. & P.		..	20	K. & D. M. pf.	14	115	T. P. Land Trust	6½	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.		..	60	Laclede Gas pf.	80	82½	Third Avenue	150	151
Capital Traction		54½	..	Long Island	90	44	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Central Pacific		9	10	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Chi. & Alton pf.		162	..	Man. Beach	5	40	U. S. Express	43	45
Chi. & E. Ill.		40	45	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	U. S. Leather	7½	7¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.		95	99	Mexican Central	8	9	Wabash	5⅝	5⅞
Chi. & N. pf.		163	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	15⅜	17¼	West. Union Beef	8	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.		65	70	Mobile & Ohio	19	20	Wis. Central	1½	2
Clev., L. & W. pf.		39	45	Morris & Essex	167	170	Wis. Central pf.	13½	..
Cleve. & Pitts.		165	..	New Cent. C.	5	7			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
330	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
36,838	Am. Sug. Refs.	137	144½	137	142½
10	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110
1,080	Am. Tobacco	78	79½	78	78½
100	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
640	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25⅞	26¼	25⅝	26
190	Brook. R. T.	33⅝	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝
30	Can. Southern	51	51	51	51
8,210	Chi. Gas	95	96⅞	94⅜	95⅛
4,930	C., R. I. & P.	76¾	77⅛	75⅞	76⅝
8,460	C., B. & Q.	84½	85⅝	84½	87⅛
20,820	C., M. & St. P.	86½	87½	86⅛	87¼
100	C., St. P. M. & O.	66⅝	66⅝	66	66
880	Cent. of N. J.	88¾	88⅞	88	88¾
300	C. & Northwest.	118½	118½	118	118
30	Gen. Electric	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½
1,610	Louis. & Nash.	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52½
910	Manhattan	90½	90¾	90	91
370	Mo. Pacific	21	21⅜	20⅞	21
10	M. K. & T. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
160	Nat. Lead	31⅛	32¼	31⅛	32¼
10	N. Y. Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
50	Nor. Pacific pf.	14	14	14	14
410	Nor. Pacific pf.	41	42	40¾	41⅝
290	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31¼	31⅜
5,930	Reading	23⅝	24⅛	23⅜	24
30	Reading 1st pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
310	Southern pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	29⅞
280	U. S. Leather pf.	62⅞	63⅛	62⅝	63
150	Wabash pf.	15	15⅜	15	15⅜
1,050	West. Union	84⅛	85¼	84¾	85⅛
88,948					

BONDS.

$8,000	A., T. & S. F., adj.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
2,000	B. W. & W. 5s	100	100	100	100
12,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	62	62¼	62	62¼
10,000	Nassau El. 5s	98	98	98	98
12,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	57	57¼	57	57
9,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	93¾	94	93¾	94
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	28	28¾	28	28¾
$73,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.14	.15
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.40	.40
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.08	.08
Challenge Con.	.40	.38
Chollar	.76	.80
Confidence	1.05	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.18
Exchequer	.02	.01
Gould & Curtis	.33	.33
Hale & Norcross	.85	.86
Julia	.03	.04
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.05
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Con.	.10	.11
Ophir	.82	.83
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.46	.47
Savage	.22	.22
Sierra Nevada	.89	.78
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Union Con.	.41	.38
Utah Con.	.07	.05
Yellow Jacket	.49	.52
Standard	1.45	

Silver bars, 60¼; Mexican dollars, 48@49; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Chi, R I & P deb 5s		Oregon S L inc B, when	
2,000	71⅞	2,000	101¼	issued	
23,000	71	Dul, S S & A 5s		4,000	30
At, T & S F gen 4s		30,000	101⅝	1,000	30¼
5,000	86¼	5,000	101½	People's G & C of Chi	
70,000	86⅜	5,000	101⅝	1st cons 6s	
56,000	86½	5,000	101¼	1,000	115
2,000	86⅜	10,000	101½	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust	
27,000	86½	Erie gen lien 3-4s		Co certfs	
5,000	86⅝	6,000	65	2,000	15¾
13,000	86¼	Erie 4s prior bonds		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
7,000	86⅞	75,000	89¼	1,000	105½
1,000	86½	Ft W & D C 1st		Pitts & West 1st	
Adjustment 4s		19,000	66½	1,000	72¾
27,000	51⅝	8,000	67	1,000	73
65,000	51½	Fulton Elevated 1st		Reading Co gen 4s	
51,000	51⅝	1,000	38	3,000	83½
15,000	51½	Galv, H & H 5s		13,000	83¼
1,000	51⅝	3,000	86½	20,000	83⅜
7,000	51½	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		119,000	83¼
31,000	51⅝	10,000	99½	2,000	83⅜
10,000	51⅝	33,000	99½	Rio Grande West 1st	
10,000	51⅝	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		10,000	77¾
25,000	51⅝	10,000	101½	Roch & Pitts cons	
10,000s20F	51¾	6,000	101⅜	7,000	120
51,000	52	Ind, Dec & West 1st		Rome, W & Og cons	
3,000	51⅞	3,000	104½	2,000	120½
4,000	51⅞	Kanawha & Mich 4s		St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
6,000	52	4,000	74	1,000	66¼
25,000	51⅜	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust		2,000	66¼
1,000	51⅞	Co certfs		St L & Iron Mt 5s	
25,000	51⅝	4,000	74¾	22,000	79½
24,000	51½	9,000	75	St L & S F gen 6s	
5,000	51⅜	Lac Cl Co of St L 1st 5s		5,000	113¾
5,000	51⅞	3,000	100½	St P & Sioux City 1st	
Austin & N W 1st		L S & M So 3½s		1,000	131½
1,000	82½	25,000	103⅜	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st		Lehigh Val of N Y 1st		14,000	59
cons 5s		4,000	100	3,000	59½
1,000	120	8,000	99⅝	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000	119½	Louis & Nash, Pens &		4,000s20F	82½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust		Atl 1st		1,000	83
Co certfs		2,000	97	4,000s20F	83
10,000	74	Unified gold 4s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
5,000	74½	5,000	81¼	27,000	91
1,000	74¾	4,000	81¾	5,000	91½
10,000	75	20,000	82	5,000	91¾
8,000	75¼	Manhattan Ry con 4s		8,000	91⅝
1,000	75½	1,000	95½	10,000	91¼
4,000	75	Midland of N J 1st		So Pac of N M 1st	
1,000	75½	1,000	119½	5,000	103⅝
5,000	75¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac		7,000	104
8,000	75½	West 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Brooklyn R T 5s		1,000	116¼	1,000	90⅝
30,000	89¼	5,000	116¼	1,000	90½
15,000	89⅜	Southern Minn Div		29,000	90¾
77,000	89½	2,000	117⅜	1,000	90½
30,000	89⅝	Terminal 5s		17,000	90¾
20,000b3	89¾	1,000	113¼	1,000	90⅞
5,000	89⅞	Mil & St P 8s 1st		Standard R & T 6s	
5,000	90	1,000	107⅜	2,000	66
10,000b3	89¾	2,000	107⅞	13,000	67
17,000	89⅝	Mil & St P G M 4s, Se-		Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir-	
10,000	89¾	ries A		mingham Div	
10,000	89¾	10,000	102⅜	1,000	80¼
23,000	89⅞	Mil & St Paul cons		Term R R Ass'n of St	
22,000	90	3,000	136⅞	L con 5s	
2,000	89⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		5,000c	108¼
8,000	89¾	19,000	84¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	90	Mo, K & T 2d		5,000	93
5,000	89⅝	30,000	62¾	4,000	93⅜
1,000	89⅞	5,000	62⅜	6,000	93¼
29,000	89⅝	2,000	62⅛	9,000	93¼
5,000	89⅞	8,000	62⅛	1,000	93¾
5,000	89⅞	10,000	62¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
2,000	89⅞	10,000	62¼	105,000	27⅞
20,000	90	1,000	62	12,000	27¾
11,000	89¼	Mo Pac 1st con 6s		26,000	27¾
5,000	89¼	1,000	83½	45,000	27⅞
5,000	89¼	6,000	83	20,000	27¾
1,000	89¾	Mob & Ohio G M 4s		5,000	27⅞
6,000	89⅞	2,000	69¾	57,000	28
5,000	89	23,000	69½	10,000	28¼
N Y Cent 1st coup		23,000	69⅜	40,000	28¼
10,000	117½	N Y & W G M		40,000	28¼
N Y & W G M		20,000	81½	10,000	28¼
7,000	82½	7,000	82½	2,000	28¼
7,000	82½	7,000	82½	Third Ave 1st 5s	
6,000	82	6,000	82	3,000	122
5,000	81⅞	5,000	81⅞	Tol, Peo & West 4s	
Nor & West G M		1,000	81⅝	4,000	68
1,000	123½	North Pac 1st 6s		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
North Pac 1st 6s		1,000	117½	1,000	100½
1,000	117½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		Union Pac 6s, 1897	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		5,000	56¼	3,000	102½
5,000	56¼	15,000	56⅛	Trust Co certfs, ex	
15,000	56⅛	15,000	56¼	matured coups	
32,000	56¼	4,000	56¼	1,000	102½
4,000	56¼	10,000	56½	Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr	
10,000	56½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		Co certfs, ex ma-	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		40,000	89⅛	tured coups	
40,000	89⅛	14,000	89⅜	6,000	102⅝
14,000	89⅜	6,000	89½	1,000	102½
6,000	89½	17,000	89⅝	2,000	102⅝
17,000	89⅝	1,000	89¾	Union Pac ext S F 8s,	
Ohio & Miss con S F		15,000	89¾	Trust Co certfs	
5,000	102¼	Utah & Northern 7s		5,000	94
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Tr		6,000	117½	25,000	94½
Co certfs		Wabash 1st 5s		U P, D & G 1st	
6,000	92	8,000	104½	15,000	89
5,000	94	25,000	104⅜	Utah & Northern 7s	
Oregon Imp Co con 5s,		28,000	104⅞	6,000	117½
Trust Co certfs, 1st		Wabash 2d 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
installment paid		2,000	70¼	8,000	104½
18,000	22	10,000	70⅜	25,000	104⅜
Oregon R & N 1st		West Shore gtd 4s		28,000	104⅞
2,000	111	8,000	106¼	Wabash 2d 5s	
Oregon Short Line 6s		5,000	106⅞	2,000	70¼
6,000	120¼	Registered		10,000	70⅜
Oregon S L 1st con 5s		15,000b3	108¼	West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	89	10,000	108¾	8,000	106¼
8,000	89¼	1,000	108⅞	5,000	106⅞
14,000	89¼	3,000	100	Registered	
2,000	89⅜	Western Gas Co 5s		15,000b3	108¼
Oregon S L inc B, when		4,000	100	10,000	108¾
issued		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s		1,000	108⅞
4,000	30	1,000	113	3,000	108⅞
1,000	30¼	Wis Cent Co 1st,

REES EATS, WALKS, SLEEPS

Says He Is Overworked, but Does Not Want to Rest in an Asylum.

JUDGE BARNARD MAY DECIDE

The Case Will Come Up at Poughkeepsie To-day, and the Court's keepsie To-day, and the Courts Right to Change His Place of Commitment Will Be Involved.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19.—The question of the mental condition of Howell C. Rees will be reviewed before Judge Barnard, in his chambers in this city, to-morrow, and some disposition will be made of the proposition to detain Mr. Rees in an insane asylum, which is opposed by his friends.

Mr. Rees said this morning: "I feel that I am overworked, and I feel that I need a rest, but I don't want to take it in an asylum." James G. Meyer of Fishkill and William R. Wood of this city are impressed by his attitude and feel that an injustice has been done.

If Mr. Rees is finally adjudged insane it is understood from his attorneys that the court will be asked to appoint a disinterested committee of his person and estate.

Dr. Langdon, in whose care Mr. Rees was placed at the Hudson River State Hospital, said this morning that Mr. Rees enjoyed eight hours of sound sleep last night, and woke up much refreshed and in excellent spirits. He ate a hearty breakfast and afterward went out for a walk. He did not refer to the events of yesterday, but seemed to be hopeful, and expressed himself as pleased with his surroundings. He was particularly delighted with the distant view of the Catskills and a nearer vision of the Shawangunk Mountains through the ravines and over the ridges of which he walked many weary miles in the darkness of Saturday night.

The associate counsel with James C. Meyer of Fishkill says that the latter knew nothing of his client's plight until he arrived at Fishkill on his way to the sanitarium at Central Valley. Mr. Meyer went to Central Valley to see his client, but was denied the privilege by Dr. Ferguson, who said that Mr. Rees was not in condition mentally or physically to see any one. Mr. Meyer said to Dr. Ferguson: "I will compel you to allow me to see my client." While leaving the grounds he encountered Mr. Rees walking between three attendants, and as he passed him he said: "I Keep quiet and obey the rules of this institution until you hear from me. I will not desert you."

Mr. Rees attributes his predicament to the opposition of his father and brother to his business methods. He regards their attitude as a struggle, because he has met with uniform success. He claims that he took an unsuccessful business established by his father, and that it is now clearing $20,000 a year.

He claims that he became interested in the Phoenix Gas Works at Fishkill, and bought a controlling interest. He was made President and his father Vice President, and in the reorganization of its affairs he gave his father enough of the stock to deprive himself of a controlling interest. Therefore he found himself hampered in the management of the company by the interference of his father, and he made a proposition to buy out his father's stake for $8,000. It was to close this deal that brought him to New York and kept him there until the day of his arrest.

Whether the court has the power pending the final decision of the sanity or insanity of Mr. Rees to change the place of detention specified by the authorities in New York as a matter of serious doubt. A strong fight will be made to prevent his return to the sanitarium in Central Valley, from which he escaped, the argument being made that it would have a serious effect on his health to revive memories of his experience there.

The parents of Mr. Rees reside at the Baltimore apartment house, 138 East Fortieth Street, in this city. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called there last night he only found Mr. Rees's mother at home. As soon as the reporter stated the object of his call Mrs. Rees began sobbing and repeatedly cried "My poor boy! my poor boy!" A visitor at the house endeavored to pacify her, but could not succeed. He told the reporter that Mr. Rees's father and brother were away, and that they were the only ones who could give out any information.

TRIAL OF JOHN O'NEIL BEGUN.

He Is Accused of the Murder of Mrs. Hattie McCloud.

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 19.—The trial of John O'Neil, a resident of this place, for the murder of Mrs. Hattie McCloud, on Jan. 8, 1897, was begun at the Franklin County Court House to-day. Chief Justice Mason of Brookline and Judges Fessenden of Greenfield and Sheldon of Boston are sitting in the case. The Attorney General is assisting the District Attorney, and O'Neil is represented by able counsel. A jury was obtained before adjournment of the court.

Mrs. McCloud was the daughter of George D. Crittenden, a retired lumber dealer of Buckland, and was a woman of refinement, who maintained herself and her daughter by giving music lessons.

On the night of the murder Mrs. McCloud, who lived near her father's house, visited several stores in the village on business, and started to walk home. When she did not reach there during the night, Mr. Crittenden was informed, and began to search for her. Her body, frozen stiff by the Winter's cold, was found lying some thirty feet or more from the roadside, less than seventy rods from the home to which she was going.

The medical examination showed that she had been strangled to death. A small sum of money had been taken from her, and when it was learned that on the same night "Jack" O'Neil was in funds, a condition almost unheard of, the suspicions of the police were directed toward him.

O'Neil was arrested on Jan. 12, and after a hearing, at which he was held for the Grand Jury, the latter body, sitting in special session, finding an indictment for murder.

LOSS OF THE BELLE OF BATH.

Many Cases of Oil Picked Up in a Calm Sea Near Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 10.—The schooner Herbert Rice, at Carlisle Bay, Barbados, brought in 325 cases of oil picked up at sea. They were from the American ship Belle of Bath, which as before reported, was abandoned at sea June 18, on fire and sinking from a leak which she had sprung when bound from New York for Hongkong. The news of the find by the Rice set the island wreckers on the qui vive, and a fleet of flying-fish boats set out for the scene. They returned with 150 cases, which were duly handed over to the receiver of wrecks. The boatmen reported an immense quantity of oil and general wreckage to be still floating about on a calm sea where the Belle of Bath had gone down. On hearing this two large schooners were dispatched by speculators to gather up the wreckage, but up to the date of latest advices they had not returned.

Capt. Curtis of the Belle of Bath, who has since gone to New York, said that the vessel was valued at $15,000, and the cargo, consisting of 50,000 cases, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, was worth $150,000. Both ship and cargo were insured in the Washington Marine Company.

Four Deaths in the Fenning Family.

Charles Fenning, sixty-one years old, of 1,117 Garden Street, Hoboken, was left alone in the world on Sunday by the death of his only remaining daughter, Miss Bessie Fenning, who was twenty-five years old. All his family have died within a year. The first death was that of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Heydt, Aug. 5, 1896. She was twenty-nine years old. Mrs. Sarah Fenning, his wife, fifty-nine years old, died Sept. 3. Jennie, his third daughter, died Oct. 31, at the age of twenty-two years. It is regarded as a singular fact that Mrs. Fenning and her three daughters all died from peritonitis.

STATEN ISLAND'S CREMATORY.

Trustees at New Brighton Brought into Court and Lectured.

Odors from the crematory at New Brighton, S. I., have long been a source of trouble to the residents of that village. Yesterday they had the Trustees brought into court. Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, laid down the opinion that the Trustees should stay up nights, if necessary, to see that the garbage is properly burned.

The New Brighton unpleasantness assumed a legal status when Philip Kolb and other citizens brought suit to prevent the Trustees from disposing of the garbage in an offensive way.

The case came to trial four weeks ago, and on that occasion the Court granted a restraining order upon the Trustees preventing them from burning the garbage after their own way, whereupon the Trustees closed up.

In his decision yesterday Justice Gaynor made use of the following language: "The judgment of the court did not close the crematory. The Trustees closed it upon their own responsibility. If, as they say, it emits no offensive odors, it is their official duty to run it. The judgment is only that offensive odors be prevented.

"The trial of the case revealed that it had habitually been run in the most slovenly manner, owing to the indifference of the Trustees. The garbage used to be put in while the furnace was cold, and then was heated up gradually; a process which inevitably caused offensive odors, as the witnesses all agree. It seems incredible that public officials could treat their neighbors in such a way, until it was admitted and the Court had to grant an injunction.

"Let the judgment be suspended until Aug. 20, to see if they can run it properly. It would not be too much to expect them to stay up nights to do it, if necessary. That is what they were elected for."

MISS KELLARD'S HOTEL BILL.

A Disputed Point Whether Lawyer Van Dyke Promised to Pay It.

There is a question of veracity between George L. Smith, manager of the Bartholdi, and Lawyer Hubert Van Dyke of 99 Nassau Street as to whether the latter promised to be responsible for the bill which Miss Mary Kellard ran up at that hotel. Miss Kellard was formerly known as a Tombs missionary, and received extravagant presents from William G. Wood, a former millionaire, who was supposed to have been ruined by his intoxication.

She came to this city from Philadelphia in company with the "Baroness Blanc" June 27 and staid at the Bartholdi, the "Baroness." registering under her present name, Mrs. Nicholson, and Miss Kellard as Miss Kellogg. On June 30 Mrs. Nicholson went away, and later sent a message to the Bartholdi saying that she would not be responsible for bills incurred by Miss Kellard. The latter left July 10 without leaving word where she was going.

Manager George L. Smith of the Bartholdi said yesterday that Miss Kellard would not have remained at the hotel after the receipt of this message, but Hubert Van Dyke called at the hotel on July 7 and said he was her lawyer, and that if she did not pay her bill he would be responsible for it.

Mr. Van Dyke was found at his office yesterday and said he was a friend of Miss Kellard in a small way, having done business for her several years ago. He said he had spoken to the manager of the Bartholdi about Miss Kellard, but positively denied that he promised to be responsible for her bill.

ILLICIT STILL DISCOVERED.

Brooklyn Firemen Found It When Extinguishing a Small Blaze.

A fire which broke out in the two-story frame building at 263 Snedeker Avenue, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning resulted in the discovery by the firemen of an illicit whisky still in full operation, and the arrest of five persons. The house was occupied by Harris Sigmund and his family, comprising his wife, Mary, his two sons, Barney and Harry Sigmund, aged seventeen and fifteen, respectively, and Samuel Friedman. All were at once arrested, with the exception of Harris Sigmund, who was found in Brownsville last night. He was badly burned, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital a prisoner.

The fire was discovered by Gus Coons, a neighbor, who rang Sigmund's bell repeatedly, but could get no response. After the firemen arrived, they had difficulty in getting into the room where the fire had started. The door was secured by a heavy padlock, and after the firemen had broken in, they found in the centre of the room a good-sized still, two barrels of mash, a half barrel of whisky, and several demijohns of the same spirit. The property was seized by the police, and later turned over to the Government authorities. The elder Sigmund was not seen after the firemen and police arrived at the house. The fire was a trifling affair. The prisoners deny all knowledge of the still.

MUST NOT CHEW GUM IN COURT.

Magistrate Reproves Scorchers for Offense and Then Fines Them.

While Magistrate Crane was disposing of cases in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning he noticed among the prisoners waiting to be arraigned a well-dressed young couple working their jaws as though they had a wager as to who could make the greatest number of bites a minute.

"What are you two people chewing?" he asked.

"Gum," replied the man, and then went on chewing. The girl giggled, but did not stop masticating.

"Take the gum out of your mouths," ordered Magistrate Crane. "No chewing is allowed here while the court is in session."

The man took out his quid and threw it on the floor, but the girl put hers in her handkerchief, which she thrust into her pocket.

These prisoners were A. Pflueger, who said he was a broker, living at Bath Beach, and Miss Marie Grant, aged eighteen, of 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. They had been arrested Monday evening by Bicycle Policeman Herman A. Ohn while scorching up the Boulevard, near Eighty-fifth Street. He had to chase them for seven blocks before he caught them. At the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station Miss Grant left two diamond earrings as security for her and Pflueger's appearance in court, and both rode away on their tandem.

When they stood before Magistrate Crane he remarked, "Do you not know that it is improper to chew gum in court? I'll fine you each $5." The fines were paid by Pflueger.

THE IOWA'S SILVER SERVICE.

Presented by the State Auditor in Gov. Drake's Absence.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—The presentation of a silver service to the battleship Iowa, which was to have been made by Gov. Francis M. Drake, occurred this afternoon. Gov. Drake was not present on account of a painful accident to him last week while he was entering the Capitol at Des Moines. He fell upon the steps and injured his left leg quite badly, the injury being more serious because that leg was wounded during the war.

However, a delegation headed by State Auditor C. D. McCarthy of Des Moines was present, and the gift was bestowed by Mr. McCarthy.

The service was made by J. E. Caldwell & Co. of Philadelphia. It was completed several months ago, and was placed on the Iowa at League Island in two handsome French plate-glass cases. The service consists of a dinner set of forty-one pieces, having embossed on each piece the State seal and motto. The service was accepted by Capt. Sampson, the commanding officer of the Iowa.

Bicyclist Ran Into a Wagon.

Mrs. Susan Meserbe of 202 East One Hundred and Seventh Street and Mrs. Ida Bouton of 2 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street were cycling along Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, and tried to pass a wagon that was ahead of them at Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs. Bouton succeeded in passing, but when her companion tried to follow her she became nervous and her wheel ran between the wheels of the wagon and she was knocked down. At the Presbyterian Hospital the physicians said that she had been internally injured, and was also suffering from shock. The driver of the wagon was arrested, but Mrs. Bouton followed him to the station house and said he was not to blame. He was discharged.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mr. Fitch Transfers His Fifth Avenue Lot—Dull Day Among Brokers.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch has transferred the lot on Fifth Avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-second Street, 25.5 by 100, recently purchased by him from J. Sergeant Cram, to Mrs. Josephine Schmid, who owns the adjoining corner. The consideration is $92,500.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for James Meehan the lot on Riverside Drive, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100. Mr. Meehan paid $14,500 for the lot at partition sale on April 29.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold for Mary E. Cox to Arthur C. Manders the plot on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.5. In part payment Mr. Manders gives the four three-story dwellings, 613 to 619 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, each 18.9 by 50 by 100.

There were no sales yesterday at auction.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 506 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and five-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $15,526.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Charles W. Ridgway, referee, 525 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,964.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 156 and 160 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 525 and 575 feet, respectively, west of Central Park west, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each parcel, $21,342.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19.9 by 53.6; Charles Cook, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Trinity Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 96; Margaret A. McCaffrey of 200 Anthony Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 291 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for two three-story brick tenements, 21.2 by 80 and 20x8 by 60; John Entwistle of 725 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

No. 595 Water Street, to a seven-story brick and stone factory; estate of Thomas R. Harris of 299 South Street, owner; C. H. Crombie of Arlington, N. J., architect; cost, $500.

No. 148 East Fifty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Abraham Siegel of 146 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Gens & Acker of 308 East Forty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, to a ten-story brick and iron flat, with store; C. H. Merriman, owner; R. M. Haan of 1,288 Broadway, lessee; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 301 and 305 West Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick flat; W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect and builder; cost, $1,000.

Elm Street, north side, 150 feet west of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Elizabeth Reilly, owner; P. S. Lane, architect; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

BRYANT ST, e s, 99.11 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; William Wetterer and wife to William J. Schwarz	$1
FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 250.5 ft n w of Boulevard, 56.5x126.6x84.3x153.6; Zimri West and wife to M. Ada West	1
LOT 2281, in Section 4, 24th ward; lyes estate; John Nilsson and wife to Carl Nilsson	1
MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 19.10x35; Charles W. Gallaer, Jr., to Isaac H. Blanchard	1
PERRY AV, e s, at corner of Gun Hill Road, 30.11x100.11x44.8x100; Albert I. Sire, referee, to Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association	2,000
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 25 ft s of 13th St, 25x100; Ellen M. Chambers to Winslow E. Buzby	1
RAILROAD AV, s e s, part of Lot 61, map of village of Morrisania, 50x150; Julius Kuttner and wife to William T. Rohn	7,000
WALTON AV, w s, 47.6 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 37.9x102x52.6x100; Edward Man to Archibald Rogers	1
WALTON AV, w s, 47.6 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 37.9x102x52.6x100; Franklin Bien, referee, to Archibald Rogers	1,500
WASHINGTON ST, 487, 21x80; Stephania L. Seymour to Silas J. McGinnis	$1
WASHINGTON ST, 487, 21x80; Lawson Carter to same	1
WASHINGTON ST, 487, 21x80; Francis P. Webb to same	1
WASHINGTON ST, 483, 21.4x80; Charles S. Stewart to same	1
1ST AV, w s, 48.2 ft n of 72d St, 26.9x81.8; Leopold Hatter and wife to Emanuel Arnstein	1
3D AV, s e corner of 93d St, 50.4x100; William J. Nicklas to William Hoffmann	1
5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 62d St, 25.5x100; John S. Cram, executor and trustee, to Ashbel P. Fitch	92,500
6TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 62d St, 25.5x100; Ashbel P. Fitch and wife to Josephine Schmid	92,500
1ST ST, n e corner of Tilden Av, 60x100; Malinda G. Mace to Alfred Powers and another	950
7TH ST, n s, 186 ft w of Fulton Av, 45x98.6; the Trustees of St. John's German Lutheran Church of the Village of Morrisania to Leroy Hopkins and another	1
7TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of Avenue D, 38x73; Elias Kempner to Irving I. Kempner	1
7TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of Avenue D, 38x73; William J. Cole to Emily Taylor	1
7TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of Avenue D, 38x73; A. P. Bliven and wife to Elias Kempner	500
97TH ST, n s, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x100.11; Clarence J. Hartley and wife to Frank Moore	1
117TH ST, 210 East, 20x100.10; Thomas W. Grimley to Frances S. Grimley	1
117TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 70x100.11; Martin Metzger and wife to Thomas J. Jenkins	100
138TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of Boulevard, 30x99.11; Jane B. Bernard to Joseph H. Turl	1

Recorded Leases.

CUNNINGHAM, Eliza, to Michael Bacci; 504 and 48 Park St, 10½ years	$1,400
McCOY, Peter J., to Bernard O'Neill; 626 11th Av, store, 3 years	780
O'CONNELL & HALLEY LIME AND Marble Dust Company to John J. Hopper; 135th St at w s of right of way of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, being wharf of bulkhead on Hudson River on s s of West 135th St, 10 years	1,125
SPELLMAN, John H., to Edward Browne; 113 Park Row and 5 Chambers St, store, &c., 5 years	2,400
WIESEN, Henry, to Richard D. Beck; 452 and 454 East 58th St and 1,065 Avenue A, 4 years 10 months	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Monday, July 19.

BAZANT, John, Jr., and wife to August A. Wimmer; w s of Jackson Av, 217.7 ft s of 165th St, 2 years	$300
BLEAKLEY, Evelina B., to Mary H. Bell; n s of 16th St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year	1,750
BRADLEY, Abner M., to Anna M. Campbell; e s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 154th St, 4 years	2,500
CAULDWELL, William, to Henry L. Sprague; 157 East 60th St, 2 years	3,000
DEVERMANN, George A., and wife to Eliza Chapman; Lot 103, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 5 years	800
FITCH, Ashbel P., to J. Sergeant Cram and another, trustees, &c.; e s of 5th Av, 25 ft s of 62d St, 2½ years	70,000
HEIN, John C., to David Steckler; 285 Bowery, leasehold, secures note	2,500
JENKINS, Thomas J., to Martin Metzger; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 117th St, 1 year	42,000
JENKINS, Thomas J., to Martin Metzger; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 117th St, 1 year	30,000
KEMPNER, Irving L., to William R. Walker and others, trustees, &c.; 279-281 7th St, 3 years	18,000
KNAUF, Charles, and wife to Euretta L. and Sadie B. Clocke; Lot 381, Block L, amended map of property of H. B. Rose Mape's estate, 3 years	1,400
LEVY, Rachel, to William W. Hoppin, trustee for John S. Foote; 235 West 112th St, 5 years	10,000
MAYNC, Charles, and wife to Pauline Neustaedter; e s of Lenox Av, 21 ft s of 121st St, 5 years	4,000
MOORE, Frank, to Clarence J. Hartley; n s of 97th St, 151.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years	2,000
PETRAGLIA, Pasquale and Donato, and wives to Eliza Van Namee; e s of Stebbins Av, 125.11 ft s of Freeman St, 3 years	3,500
QUIGLEY, David, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 145th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years	11,000
QUIGLEY, David, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 145th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years	11,000
SCHARSMITH, John E., and wife to Thaddeus B. Hathorn; n s of 187th St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures indebtedness	1,826
SPROESSIG, Christiana A., and husband to Kunegunda E. Pfister; e s of Stebbins Av, 911.5 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years	2,500
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATION Shearith Israel in the City of New York to Sophia P. Hendricks; 7 West 19th St, 1 year	25,000

REAL ESTATE.

CASS REALTY ADVERTISEMENT

For the first time in the history of this State special instructions have been sent by the central authorities of the State to all the local assessors to relentlessly hunt down every depositor in every savings bank in the State of New York, put him under oath, and compel him to state the amount of his deposit in the bank so it can be taxed over 2 per cent., and in some instances assessors have been notified that they would be indicted and criminally prosecuted if they failed in the performance of their duty according to their oath of office.

This is certainly a cheerful prospect for the depositor in a savings bank who, at most, gets only 4 per cent. interest on his money, and who will have to pay 2 per cent. of it per annum to the assessor, leaving him a net 2 per cent. income. Investments made in the Cass Realty Corporation by the depositors will realize 6 per cent. net. The Corporation pays the taxes on its property, and individual investors are not assessed at all on the amount of money they have with the Corporation. The savings banks do not pay the taxes on deposits in the bank, but have made the laws so that each individual is compelled to pay the tax on the amount he has in the bank.

Heretofore the assessors have not collected this tax except in special instances, but, beginning with this year, as we have stated above, the assessors have been especially instructed to hunt the State over for savings bank depositors and force them under oath to state the amount of such deposits in each individual case. The real reason for this rigorous enforcement of the law against people of small means is because the rich men have been so successful in evading their taxes that to collect enough money to run the State and municipal governments the savings of women and children and rainy-day funds of the poor must be hunted down that the expenses of a reckless and extravagant government may be met.

On Monday, July 19, much of the interest paid by savings banks which was due the depositors July 1 will be payable, and these depositors can then withdraw their principal and interest to invest with us. The idea of holding back the interest money for three weeks in July, and not paying it July 1, when it fell due, is to make depositors lose three weeks of interest on their money if they withdraw it. To offset this sharp practice the Cass Realty Corporation will accept money during the month of July and credit it, with interest, as received July 1. We will also receive the savings bank books of depositors and collect their principal and interest from the savings bank, if they so wish, giving credit for same as of July 1, and making no charge for the service.

Money invested in the Cass Realty Corporation is much safer than in a savings bank, for the reason that the money of the Cass Realty Corporation is invested in Manhattan Island high-class real estate and in nothing else, property which is increasing steadily in value all the time, while the savings banks have the right, and use it, of investing people's money in more than a hundred different kinds of securities spread out all over the United States, on much of which they have already lost considerable money, because these securities will not sell to-day for as much as the savings bank paid for them.

The splendid new twelve-story building of the Cass Realty Corporation, on the north side of 32d St., between Broadway and 5th Ave., is about completed. It represents an investment of much over one-half million dollars, and has been rented in advance to one of the millionaires of the city for 21 years. The title of the property, however, is in the name of the shareholders of the corporation. Thus, while the rentals come in regularly for 21 years to our shareholders, the increase of the property as well during this long period belongs to them because they own it and have only rented it. This increase can be divided among the shareholders from time to time in extra dividends.

Our shareholders constitute so large a body of people that it saves postage to address them through the medium of these advertisements instead of by mail, and we here wish to express to them our congratulations upon the superb record their company has made in this month of July. We go into the last half of the year 1897 more prosperous and with better opportunities for profits than at any time during the five years' history of this corporation, although there has never been a year when we have not made much more than our dividends.

We really desire to force the presidents of the savings banks of this State into a discussion of their business methods, and for this reason we repeat our remarks of last week, namely:

It is with real regret that the writer is still forced to announce that not one of the 128 savings bank Presidents in the State of New York has accepted his challenge for the public discussion of the savings bank question in any of the large halls of the City of New York. There are nearly 1,000,000 people in the City of New York who are depositors in savings banks, and who would be deeply and personally interested in an instructive discussion of this important question, and for savings bank Presidents to decline this discussion exhibits such weakness and lack of confidence in the real merits of their business as has not heretofore been believed possible.

Many of these bank Presidents are very able and capable men, with ample capacity to defend a good cause. Some of them have shown aspirations for public preferment, and have given ample evidence of their oratorical ability in the past two years, and there can be no justifiable excuse for their refusing to publicly discuss a matter of such vital importance before a large proportion—possibly 50 per cent.—of the entire population of this city. There can be but one reason for this declination, and that is the savings bank system will not stand discussion.

In the Cass Realty Corporation only can people of moderate means acquire ownership and the profits of ownership of Manhattan Island choice real estate.

Any amount of money received—one dollar, any multiple of one dollar—$5, $10, $20, $100, $1,000, or more, and as often as desired. Profits begin on the day of investment.

Dividends are at 6 per cent.

SHARES CAN BE CASHED WHEN AN INVESTOR NEEDS HIS MONEY FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The "security" is actual co-ownership of choice rent-bearing, advancing Manhattan REAL ESTATE. The 6 per cent. is free of all tax, and is net.

Investments may be sent by mail, in post office money orders, or express money orders, or by checks, drafts, or savings bank books.

The Cass Realty Corporation shares are the safest, the most conservative, and most profitable investment now offered to the public. The honorable and profitable record of the Corporation, the extremely valuable character of its assets, its single investment, (Manhattan Real Estate,) the ultra-conservativeness of its management and the important fact that MONEY CAN BE HAD BY ANY INVESTOR WHEN WANTED combine to make the Cass Realty shares the favorite investment of the people.

Among the sources of income of the Cass Realty Corporation, such as the real estate commission business, the collection of rents, and the management of estates, the profits of all of which go to investors is the

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT,

which accepts contracts for construction and furnishes estimates, the splendid structures at Nos. 43, 45 and 47 West 32d St. being an evidence of the work of this department. All parties interested in the construction of large factories, warehouses, office buildings, hotels, and apartment houses are requested to communicate with this department.

Parties desiring to invest their money with the Cass Realty Corporation will please address or call for printed matter and full particulars. CASS REALTY CORPORATION, Nos. 209, 211, and 213 East 23d St., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

55 WEST 47TH ST.—Desirable 21.8 ft. four-story dwelling, will rent at reasonable figure. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

5 EAST 17TH STREET.

Comfortable bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath, steam heat; meals served in rooms if desired; moderate rents; parquet floors; open fireplaces.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET.—Handsome cottage, 11 rooms, neatly furnished, for a couple of months; 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Address LEX., Box 102 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED, FOR CASH.—A pleasant country residence, with barn, two to five acres land, situated on the Sound or Great South Bay, about one hour from city. Address P. O. box 1,601.

Assignments of Mortgages.

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Solomon Marx	$2,000
SCHLEDORN, Johanne, to Charles Schledorn	Nominal

Lis Pendens.

CROSBY ST, 51; M. Adele Smith and another against Rosanna T. Townsend and another, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

EAGLE AV, w s, 150 ft n of 161st St, 25x125; Henry Oxenfort against Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, F. Schaeffler.

HALL PLACE, s w corner of 167th St, 49.11x108.1x40.8x113.3; William H. Payne against Thomas A. and Katie Lynch, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

MADISON AV, 1,772; Globe Electric Construction Company against Margaret Sanders, (to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. H. Parsons.

13TH ST, 28 East; Eli D. Simpson against Eliza Parmentier and others, (partition;) attorneys, Brinnier & Neucomb.

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 44 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; John Lanzer against Rosa Weil, owner; Isidor Weil, contractor | $65
LEXINGTON AV, e s, whole front from 79th to 80th St, 204.4x51.3; Jerry Altieri against Jacob Pizer and Arnold & Mitchell Kaiser, owners; Leon and Jacob Pizer, contractors | 500
LEXINGTON AV, 1,625-1,627; Michael Quinn against Harris Fordipsky, owner and contractor | 41
LINCOLN AV, 170 to 174; Frank C. O'Donnell against Anna Troy, owner; Moses and David Skalarsky, lessees and contractors | 75
PARK AV, 82, and 81st St, 935, n w corner; A. K. Warren & Co. against Alice Miller, owner and contractor | 368
82D ST, 119 East; Pucci & J. Altieri Contracting Company against Jacob and Leon Pizer, owners and contractors | 117
107TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100; Abraham Galub against John Cullen, owner; Claus Electrical Works, contractor | 61
Order Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.
INTERVALE AV, e s, between 166th and 167th Sts, 75x100; Nylin & Johnston on August Johnson to August Kirchner | 53

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—To all persons having claims against the estate of ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, I, Achille Fortwengler, hereby give notice that on the 30th day of July, 1897, I intend to apply to the Surrogate's Court for the County of New York for letters of administration, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,684 of the Code of Civil Procedure, on the estate of Adele Fortwengler, late of the City of New York, and for an order fixing the penalty of the bond in a sum not to exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate, presented to the Surrogate pursuant to this notice; and you are hereby required to present your claims to the Surrogates of the County of New York on or before the 30th day of July, 1897.—New York, 28th June, 1897. ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, 3-5-7 William Street, New York City. je29-2aw4wT

JULIUS WATERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS WATERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of February, 1897. LEOPOLD J. WATERMAN and SIEGMUND J. BACH, Executors. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City. f9-law6mTu

McLATCHIE, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John McLatchie and Jessie McT. Patton send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes J. McLatchie of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM McLATCHIE, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, jy13-1aw6wTu Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MONCADA, MANUELA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANUELA MONCADA Y HURTADO, otherwise, MANUELA MONCADA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1897. JUAN N. NAVARRO, Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Broadway, New York City. je15-law6mTu

MARTIN, JOHN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN T. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1897. FRANK B. MARTIN, Executor. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executor, 40 Wall Street, New York City. je8-law6mTu

MEYER, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George F. Martens, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, or before the 7th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 2d day of July, 1897. GE

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M. 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union.

Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fire-proof hotel in Buffalo.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel

and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,

Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HUESTIS HOUSE,

SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

HEALEY COTTAGE,
20 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. J. HEALEY.

Catskill Mountains.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House,)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE & BATHS

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST AS USUAL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

THE CONKLIN,

Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

Lake Champlain and Lake George.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
E. BIRDSALL, Manager,
Glen Lake, N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.

THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes. MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

HOTEL WOODFIN, LAKE GEORGE.—New hotel; all modern improvements; telegraph and telephone; 3 mails daily; $1 a day; circulars. S. H. SMITH, Mgr.

Long Island.

Argyle Hotel,

BABYLON, L. I.

Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Mgr.
GUY EDWARDS, Prop.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 115, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 243 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, (L. I.) N. Y.
The most charming resort on the coast; everything in the way of outdoor amusement; prices to suit the times; send for circular. W. M. HAIGHT.

RAULAH HOUSE,

PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN,

Amityville, L. I.
On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Now open.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1897.

Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.00 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of
F. THEO. WALTON.

THE EDGEMERE,

Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)
40 minutes from N. Y. Elegantly furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. Fifty rooms with private baths. Fine surf and still-water bathing. Boating and fishing.
J. H. BRESLIN,
C. W. SHEPHERD, Mgr. Gilsey House, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON,
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

SUMMER RESORTS.

For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N.Y., Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L. I., n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

NEW ENGLAND.

TURK'S HEAD INN — CAPE ANN, Rockport, Mass. OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

THE ALGONQUIN — NEAR EASTPORT, ME. HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Av., BOSTON.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. HALL, Prop.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

NEW JERSEY.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,

Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N.Y., & Normandie-by-the-Sea.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

THE ATLANTIC,

HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address
T. KECK.

Asbury Park.

THE LENOX.

Excellent location, Fourth Avenue and Kingsley St. Rates from $10 to $12.
E. DENNISON, Manager.

THE LAFAYETTE,

High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams, terms and full information.
WRIGHT & FROST.

THE ALBEMARLE

ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,

ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June.
J. K. DODMAN.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—MICHAEL WINEBURGH, plaintiff, against HENRY WINEBURGH, Abraham Wineburgh, and Jesse Wineburgh, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the interlocutory judgment entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, as receiver of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1897, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property and assets of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, except the interest of said firm in the stock of the Union Street Railway Advertising Company. The property so to be sold includes the good-will of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, its office furniture, 470 shares of the capital stock of the Eastern Advertising Company of the par value of $50 each and the interest of said firm in various leases for advertising privileges executed by certain street railway companies operated in the Cities of Baltimore and Washington, respectively, and the interest of said firm in various advertising contracts owned by it, and all accounts, bills receivable, leases, and property of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots so far as may be practicable and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots may be inspected at my office in the Times Building in this city.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1897. SAMUEL SANDERS, Receiver.
G. M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall St., N. Y. City.

AUCTION SALES.

CHRISTOPHER FARRELL, AS ADMINISTRATOR of the goods, chattels, and credits of Thomas Farrell, deceased, by M. Trautfield, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Thursday, July 15th, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises No. 159 Eleventh Avenue, the lease of said premises, together with all the goods, chattels, and fixtures contained in the store thereof; also the liquor-tax certificate authorizing the conduct of the saloon business therein, and also the good will of the saloon business carried on by said deceased.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday, July 22d, at the same time and place.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction, by Woodrow & Lewis, Auctioneers, July 20, 1897, at 2 P. M., on the premises, paving blocks, flag stones, &c., on Bank, Bethune, and West 12th Sts. and 13th Avenue. For particulars see City Record.

MARSHAL'S SALE! AUGUST KLEINAU, Auctioneer. KLEINAU, LUTZ & CO. sell to-day, Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 35 Great Jones St., a lot of bar fixtures. MARCUS MOSES, City Marshal.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS,
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Landings daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Fri., July 30, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM | Columbia, Sept. 2, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Patria, July 24, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Berlin, July 21, noon | Friesland, Aug. 4, noon
Noordland, July 28, noon | Kensington, Aug. 11, 3 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Circassia, July 24, noon | Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon
Ethiopia, July 31, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
City of Rome, $70 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $28.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agts., 7 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Aurania, July 24, noon | Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM | Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon | Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, July 21, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
Britannic, July 28, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Aug. 8. | AORANGI, Aug. 23.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, July 20
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, July 24
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 27
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, (except Saturday,) at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Binghamton and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily, solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M.; Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 833 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 3:15, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M. 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45, A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 880 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 19th, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St.,
and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M. For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A.M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL. Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:15, 9:38, 9:55, 10:25, 10:38, 11:00, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:08, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:23, 3:07, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:35 P. M., 12:10, 12:55 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 11:00, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:08, 12:55, 1:25, 1:55, 2:30, 2:55, 3:25, 4:00, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, 10:25, 10:55 P. M., 12:10, 12:55 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 7:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M., daily and 9:00 P. M. week days.

For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 125 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PUL

ACTIVITY OF MERCHANTS

Interest in Fall Excursions to New York Aroused in the South.

TRADE PROSPECTS IMPROVING

Letters of Encouragement Received by the Merchants' Association from the Far West and South—Montana Buyer Wants to Come to New York City.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, sent this dispatch to Joseph Richardson, Chairman of the Southeastern Traffic Association in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday morning: "Our applications from out-of-town merchants who would like to avail themselves of a reduced railroad fare for the purpose of making their Fall purchases in this city, now amount to considerable more than 7,000, and of this number a very large proportion come from cities and towns in the section which is under the jurisdiction of your association. Every mail brings large accessions to these applications. The indications are that this merchants' movement will swell to enormous proportions, and the result of it will mean largely increased tonnage, as well as passenger traffic to every road in the country, the benefits of which will be felt directly in every branch of industry, financial as well as commercial. What benefits New York benefits indirectly every part of the United States. There cannot be any division of sections, for the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all."

The railway and steamship representatives who compose the Southeastern Traffic Association will meet in Atlanta to-day to take action on the application of the Merchants' Association for a general rate reduction similar to that granted by the Joint Traffic Association. A dispatch was also sent from the association headquarters to Commissioner Kent of the Southwestern Association, as follows: "When does your association meet to take action on application for reduced rates for merchants coming to New York to make their Fall purchases? Our applications from points in your territory are very large, and everyone is anxious to know."

Nearly 500 letters applying for admission to membership were received by Assistant Secretary Mead yesterday. Most of them were from out of town, but several communications of an encouraging tone were received from merchants in this city. Wechsler, Laufer & Co. of 648 Broadway, wrote: "We feel that the merchants of this city owe you many thanks for your valued efforts in behalf of the trade and commerce of New York City. Methods now being carried out are the only correct measures to retain the city supremacy, and our only regret is that such steps were not inaugurated long ago."

Offers of Aid.

The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey applied for admission to the Merchants' Association yesterday through its Secretary, Edward G. Maturin, and at the same time offered to do anything in its power to aid the association.

President King has received a letter from George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, saying: "I am trying to do some good work in the direction of aiding you in getting a large attendance of country buyers here this Fall, and as I notice that you are explaining to people in the West that New York has no equal as a Summer resort, I beg to call your attention to our pamphlet on that particular subject, viz, 'New York as a Summer Resort.' If you think you would like to distribute them to various merchants, clubs, and organizations throughout the country, I would be glad to have 1,000 copies sent down to you."

In reply to this offer President King expressed his thanks, and asked for 500 copies of the pamphlet. He also gave notice that the Merchants' Association would be pleased to receive any pamphlets published by railroad or steamboat companies having terminals in this city.

A circular letter has been sent by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of this city to its out-of-town customers calling attention to the Merchants' Association movement, and saying: "We hope you may be able to take advantage of this opportunity of visiting this city personally, having in view the advantages offered of investigating this market thoroughly before the opening of your Fall season."

John C. Juhring, First Vice President of the association, says: "We are getting along swimmingly, but we must not relax in our efforts to build up the organization. If every merchant now a member of the association would join hands in bringing in new members we would speedily attain a formidable growth, and our success would be far-reaching. Each member ought to consider it his duty to bring in as many of his competitors in trade as possible. As President King has said, this movement is not for the benefit of any particular branch of trade; it is for the benefit of all. General prosperity is what we are striving for."

From Out of Town.

It is significant that a large number of the letters from out of town come from the far West or the South. Business men in the Mississippi Valley especially appear to be interested in this movement to enable all buyers to come to New York cheaply. A correspondent of Francis H. Leggett & Co. of this city writes from Mississippi, as follows:

"Allow me to suggest an idea that you may already have incorporated in the machinery of your association, and that is that you have a good man to keep up with the railroads, one whose business it is to see that New York gets excursions which leave the Southern States for parts in the North." The idea suggested by the Mississippi merchant had already occurred to President King, and he is even now negotiating for a properly equipped man to look after the railroad business.

John W. Sawyer of Key West, Fla., sends an application for non-resident membership, and calls attention to the efforts of the New Orleans Trade Committee to divert trade in that direction by furnishing free transportation.

J. H. & W. H. Wood, clothiers, of Charlottesville, Va., write that they desire to send a buyer to the New York market next month, and they are anxious for information regarding the Merchants' Association. A. C. Carson, dealer in harness and saddles, writes from Townsend, Mon.: "I am thinking of taking advantage of your offer of reduced rates to New York this Fall. Please send me fuller information."

The non-resident membership roll has already got well along on its way toward the 8,000 mark.

Rooms of the Association.

Tables and writing desks for the use of the out-of-town merchants are beginning to arrive at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association, and it is expected that the partitions and other office fixtures will be put in place before the first of the month. At present the association's office is one large room. It is proposed to divide it up into convenient apartments for the carrying on of the business of the association and for the reception of non-resident members. There will be a place for the latter to register, to read, to write, and to enjoy all the privacy of a clubroom without any expense to themselves. One of the rules of this non-resident members' room will be "No soliciting of trade." Out-of-town merchants will not be approached in the association rooms by any "drummers."

Following are the names of some additional resident members: Tea Importers—George W. Tam & Co.; Importers and Jobbers—Carter, Macy & Co.; Importer and Manufacturer of Pickles, Sauces, &c.—C. K. Sherwood; Hydraulic Machinery—H. P. Campbell; Manufacturers and Dealers in Hats—Wechsler, Laufer & Co.

NEW COASTWISE STEAMERS.

Readjustment of Southern Steamship Service Advantageous to New York.

While the merchants of New York are reaching out in every direction for business, the coastwise steamship lines are readjusting their service to make it conform to changed trade conditions. Such readjustments thus far have been in favor of this port. On July 1 the Ocean Steamship Company withdrew its service from Philadelphia entirely, and the Savannah line ceased running direct steamers between Savannah and Boston. This latter change was made by the Savannah line on the ground that it did not pay to continue the outport service.

After careful deliberation it was decided to abandon the Boston service and replace it with a transfer system connecting with New York's direct steamship service to Savannah.

The result of this arrangement is an added advantage to this port, the number of sailings from New York to Savannah being increased from three to five per week. The steamer City of Macon, which was formerly in the Philadelphia service, has been designated as the transfer steamer between Boston and New York, and the Gate City and Chattahoochee, formerly of the regular Boston service, are now running direct from this port to Savannah. Officers of the Savannah line reached the conclusion that the prospects of increasing the business of New York were brighter than the prospects of bringing the outport steamship service up to a profitable basis.

In addition to the advent of the Lone Star Line to Galveston, there is to be an increased service between New York and New Orleans. The Southern Pacific, or Morgan Line, will undertake to run three steamers each week instead of two, especially during the period of the heavy northbound movement of freight. The Lone Star Line brings three additional steamers into New York's coastwise trade—the Miami, the Matteawan, and the Menemsha—all boats of good size. The sharp competition in the coastwise trade has compelled each line to put its fleet of boats into first-class condition.

BUILDINGS IN BRONX PARK.

Fine Arts Society's Protest Unheeded by the Board and the Plans Are Adopted.

The Park Board, at its meeting yesterday, accepted the report on the plans and specifications for the new buildings for the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park. The report was prepared by Director M. D. Britton. Commissioner Stiles refused to vote. He said he did not know anything about the plans, and they had not been selected after a proper competition.

A resolution was then placed before the board asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for $500,000 for the new buildings. Commissioner Stiles also refused to vote on this, and it was passed by the other Commissioners.

The board decided to have the contract for the botanical buildings printed in accordance with the specifications, and appointed Robert W. Gibson and the Lord & Burnham Company, architects.

A protest was received from the Fine Arts Society against plans of the proposed buildings and their location, but the board filed the protest and decided not to delay the establishment of the garden. The memorial presented by the artists is in part as follows:

"The Department of Public Parks has retained experts, whose standing and ability is recognized not only by the members of their respective professions, but by the public at large, to examine and report upon the artistic excellence of the general scheme prepared for the construction of the proposed Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, and these experts have unanimously condemned the proposed scheme and have recommended changes and alterations. The Council of Fine Arts Federation respectfully urges the Park Board to reconsider its resolution approving of the general scheme referred to, and to give to the report of its experts the consideration to which it is entitled."

It was decided to set apart a part of the East Side Park for a playground for children. The matter was referred to Superintendent of Parks Parson.

G. Turini, a sculptor of Staten Island, wrote to the board asking that a site be set apart for a statue of Gen. Bolivar, the order for which was placed in his hands by the Venezuelan Government. The communication was referred to the National Sculpture Society.

The National Sculpture Society recommended the substitution of the new De Peyster Statue for the old one in Bowling Green Park. The matter was referred to the Municipal Art Society, with the recommendation that the new statue be accepted.

Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission appeared before the board and stated that the work of rapid transit would have to be delayed until he received the permission of the Park Board for a loop at the Battery. Commissioner Stiles wanted to know exactly what trees would be affected by the proposed loop. The reply was that where trees were destroyed new ones would be planted in their places, and that where they were taken out they would be removed to any place designated.

President McMillan informed the Chief Engineer that a special map showing what ground was to be taken, how many feet and inches, &c., would have to be filed with the department before permission could be granted. Mr. Parsons promised to have such a map prepared.

HOOS VETOED THE PAY ROLLS.

Mayor Objects to the Procedure in Ordering the Payment.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday vetoed the payrolls of the Street and Water Board for June. The trouble is not with the payrolls, but with the manner of payment.

Resolutions ordering paid the salaries of Street and Water Board employes have hitherto been sent to the Board of Finance for concurrence. The present Street and Water Board says this concurrence is not necessary. Corporation Counsel John A. Blair says it is. Acting upon his advice, Mayor Hoos sent in his veto. Under the rules, it goes over to the next meeting. The Democrats have four votes, while the board has but one Republican member. The Democrats may therefore pass the payrolls over the veto if they hold together, but rumor has it that two of the Democratic members are restive under the rule of the present leaders and that there is likely to be an open revolt at the meeting next Monday when the veto comes up.

NAVAL BATTALION'S CRUISE.

To Anchor Off Fisher's Island—Drills and Gun Practice at Sea.

Commander W. Butler Duncan, Jr., of the First Naval Battalion, Naval Militia of New York, has issued his orders for the annual tour of duty of his command. The battalion will assemble aboard its own ship, the United States steamship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

The battalion will be divided for the cruise as follows: Commander, navigator, paymaster, signal officer, master at arms, chief gunner's mate, electrician, paymaster's yeoman, apothecary, two signalmen of the first class, hospital corps, and second and third divisions aboard the United States battleship Massachusetts; Lieutenant Commander, engineer, surgeon, assistant paymaster, chief boatswain's mate, chief quartermaster, chief machinist, ship's yeoman, two first-class signalmen, drum corps, and first and fourth divisions aboard the battleship Texas.

The squadron will get under way as soon as all hands, with their equipments, are aboard, and go to sea by way of the Narrows and Sandy Hook. Some time on Sunday the vessels will anchor off Fisher's Island, and the rest of the day and night will be devoted to instruction in watch and routine duties. During the time the ships are at sea instruction will be given in navigation, seamanship, watch, and routine. On Monday all hands will devote the day to great gun and secondary battery drills. On Tuesday the ships will go to sea for target practice, and the naval militiamen will have an opportunity to try their skill with six, eight, twelve, and thirteen inch guns. On Wednesday there will be a boat drill and landing party exercises at Fisher's Island. On Thursday the squadron will go to sea, and on Friday morning will anchor off Bath Beach, Gravesend Bay, where the First Battalion will be joined by the Second and both will be reviewed as an infantry and artillery naval brigade by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

On Saturday the squadron will come up to the city, and the battalion will be landed and dismissed.

Killed by a Fall from a Roof.

Michael Connelly, eighteen years old, a tinsmith and roofer living at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Brook Avenue, was instantly killed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by falling from the roof of 114 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. While leaning over the top of the cornice with a soldering iron in his hand, Connelly lost his balance and fell a distance of 40 feet to the ground. He turned a somersault, and his head and shoulders struck the pavement. Death was instantaneous.

Identified by His Son.

The unknown Italian who was killed accidentally at Hunt's Point on July 13, and whose body has since been in the Morgue, was identified last night by Dominic Sancrede of 424 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street as his father, Vincenza, fifty-four years old, a laborer.

SUGAR STOCK UP TO 144½

Extreme Advance of Nearly Eleven Points Yesterday on the New Tariff Schedule.

NOISY TIME ON THE EXCHANGE

How the Differential Is Computed as Favoring the Refiners—A Compromise Which John De Witt Warner Says Is a Surrender by the House.

The northeast corner of the floor of the Stock Exchange was yesterday the busiest and noisiest part of the busiest and noisiest place in New York in business hours. Here the "Sugar crowd" has a rendezvous round a stand ticketed "Sugar," and these specialists transacted a huge business from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. In five hours 116,000 certificates of the American Sugar Refining Company were traded in, with nearly 5,700 shares in Sugar preferred, so that out of the total sales of stocks, 466,752 shares, Sugar figured for over one-quarter of the day's dealings.

At the first moment of trading those gathered at the Sugar post consisted of "insiders" well informed as to Washington doings and "outsiders" having an inkling of what had been done. The real hubbub of the day in the Sugar corner was at this start in trading, as quotations began with a range of 3 points, 136 to 139. At these varying quotations sales of 25,000 certificates were recorded in a few minutes. The quotation became steady at 138 for a while, gradually crept up to 139, and kept to it and fractions above until 1 P. M., when uncertainties in regard to the new sugar bill, and especially in regard to countervailing duties against sugar from countries which pay an export bounty, were cleared up.

How the Price Mounted.

Then the price began to mount, and the top notch was reached by leaps, when 700 certificates were sold at 144½. The quotation as rapidly receded to 141½. In the last hour of trading the price varied from this figure to 142⅞, and at the last sales the quotation was 141⅝ bid and 141⅞ asked.

The closing on Saturday was 133⅜ bid, 13⅝ asked. Sugar preferred, which closed on Saturday 108¾ to 109, closed yesterday at 113 bid, 115 asked, a net change of plus 6½.

Once the trading settled in the Sugar corner there was nothing to warrant the stories that were published about the scenes there. The brokers were keen, active, and loud-voiced, and here and there were men who betrayed anxiety or pallor, but it was a game of wit against wit, in which excitement would have handicapped any trader.

The duty on sugar under the new tariff schedule is computed according to two tests now used by the Government. The first of these tests is as to color and is according to the Dutch standard, which has been in use for many years. Dutch color tests run from 1 to 16 and at various times the Government has used Standard 10, 12, and, for the last six or eight years, No. 16.

The second test is as to the saccharine strength, and is ascertained in degrees by the polariscope. "Tank bottoms, syrups of cane-juice, Melada and concentrated Melada and concrete and concentrated molasses" are merely names for the various grades of sugars which fall below the No. 16 Dutch standard in color.

Trust Officials Won't Talk.

Opinions as to the effect of the new schedule upon the "Sugar trust" are as various as the individuals giving them. At the American Sugar Refining Company's office yesterday the matter was dismissed with a wave of the hand and the statement that no one in authority there would make a statement.

"The 'Street' appears to think the sugar refiners are benefited," a caller remarked to an official of the company.

"What the ticker shows to-day is due entirely to the work of men who know nothing whatever about the effect of the schedule on us," was the answer.

What John De Witt Warner Says.

"Sugar Trust common is cheap to-day at 135," said John De Witt Warner, after reading the new sugar schedule carefully. "The so-called 'compromise' turns out to be a surrender by the House of Representatives which has scarcely been allowed to carry off its side-arms. In considering this surrender there are three essential points to be noted. First, the specific differential on 100-degree refined sugar is made one-eighth of a cent a pound, as fixed by the House schedule, instead of three-sixteenths, as proposed by the Senate schedule. That is what the House gets.

"Second, the Senate pretends to surrender its one-tenth of a cent reduction of duty on raw sugars testing below 87 degrees, say one-tenth of all imported. It gets, however, a reduction of duty on all raw sugars by the changed rate, by which the duty on raw sugars is made to decrease as the saccharine decreases now—now 35-1000 instead of 3-100 of a cent for each degree. So the sugar people are really largely gainers, and the House is bunkoed.

"Early reports were to the effect that the differential on all refined sugars had been left at ⅛, as compared with raws of equal saccharine strength. Had that been true, it would have been a real victory for the House. As might have been expected, however, that was too good to be true, and later advices show that all sugar, either refined or above No. 16 Dutch standard, is dutiable at the full rate prescribed for one-hundred-degree refined. That is, three-quarters of the otherwise competing imports of granulated, beet, and soft cane sugars are shut out by a practically prohibitive differential far above that on the high-grade refined sugar to which alone the attention of the public is called."

PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST.

J. Harsen Rhoades, for Residents of Madison Avenue, Objects to the Metropolitan's Plans.

J. Harsen Rhoades has written an open letter to Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works, opposing, on behalf of many owners of property on Madison Avenue, the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permission to change its motive power to electricity on the New York and Harlem Railroad, operating on Fourth and Madison Avenues and other streets. In his letter he says the proposed change, while benefiting the company, will materially depreciate the value of property and will constitute a nuisance, and that the company, if it is to receive the permit, should be made to pay for it in some manner. The letter goes on:

"We ask that before any permit is given this company shall at least agree to clean and keep clean the avenue; pave and repave and keep in order at its own cost the roadway; agree not to salt its tracks in Winter which is now being done both on this avenue and elsewhere in this city upon the other lines owned by it; remove the snow in Winter; limit the clanging of bells at each street corner, and not be allowed to run its cars at more than a two-minute headway at any and all hours of the day. While the necessities of all the people compel a sacrifice upon the few, we maintain that it is a gross injustice to destroy the property of the few without even lightening the burden of taxation, in order that others may benefit by their sacrifice."

He concludes his letter by declaring that the property owners he represents are actuated by no desire or intention to injure the railroad company, but by the belief that the city is entitled to remuneration and the property owners to protection.

In a postscript Mr. Rhoades says he does not believe the decisions handed down in the matter of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads' application to change their system have any bearing on the subject of which he complains.

Navy Yard Commander Change.

Capt. F. A. Higginson, Captain of the Navy Yard, will be formally transferred to the battleship Massachusetts this morning. His successor in the yard will be Capt. George W. Sumner. The Massachusetts is now at Tompkinsville, and after the ceremony of transfer, Capt. Higginson will be taken to his new command on one of the Government tugs. Capt. Rogers, at present in command of the Massachusetts, will have a short leave of absence, and will then report for board duty at Washington.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF STREET CAR PASSENGERS.—In referring to the decision of the Second Appellate Division in Hanna against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company in the "Legal Notes" in last Sunday's TIMES, the word "affirmed" was by mistake inserted in place of "reversed," in the paragraph which otherwise correctly stated the conclusions arrived at by the Court. The plaintiff, after he had boarded one of defendant's cars by the front platform and surrendered his ticket, was directed by officials of the road, who were on the front platform, to enter the car. Finding it impossible to do so, he remained on the platform, and was then ejected from the car. The reversal was upon the ground that had the jury been properly instructed they might have found that, while there was no room for the plaintiff to enter the car, still his ticket had not been in fact taken from him. "The acceptance of the ticket or fare," the Court says, "did not necessarily preclude the defendant from enforcing the ordinance, (forbidding occupation of platform.) If, either intentionally or through inadvertence, it received the fare from a passenger for whom there is no place within the car, we think it may repent of its action and subsequently seek to comply with the ordinance. But restitution, in our judgment, is a condition precedent to repentance. If it had taken the plaintiff's fare, the defendant could not remove him from the car until it either returned or tendered to him the ticket which he had given up."

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DATE OF SPEAKING OF A WILL.—By the will of Nathaniel P. Rogers, his three sons were appointed executors, and two of them, Henry P. and John Rogers, brought an action against Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., the other son, individually and as former partner of Frank I. Maguire, to recover money loaned, amounting to $50,000, by the father in his lifetime, to this firm. Both defendants admitted the loan, and N. P. Rogers set up the statute of limitations, and this clause in his father's will: "I direct that no deduction shall be made from the share of any of my children by reason of any sum which I have heretofore given or advanced to or for account of either of them." On the trial it appeared that the largest portion of the debt was barred by the statute of limitations. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of the late General Term of the First Department, in favor of the plaintiffs, for about $15,000, holding, by Judge O'Brien, that the general rule that a will speaks as of the date of the testator's death, is not of universal application, and when a testator refers to an actually existing state of things, his language should be understood as referring to the date of the will, and not to his death, and the clause referred to was held to apply only to gifts or advancements made prior to the date of the instrument, and not to refer to actual loans made to a child subsequent to the date of the will, for which the testator took promissory notes, nor to subsequent loans so made, not to the child himself, but to a business firm of which he was a member, and for which the testator took the firm note and other collateral security. The defendant son sought to prove that his father had in his lifetime delivered to him the firm note for $10,000, and the co-partner's insurance policy, and he produced these papers. The policy was put in evidence by plaintiffs, but the note was not. The defendant's evidence was held to have been properly excluded, as being testimony concerning a personal transaction with the decedent. Judge Bartlett dissented, holding that it was error for the trial Judge to strike out the testimony of the defendant son, both in the direct and cross examination, as to the delivery of the note and policy to him by the deceased, and the conversation between them, as it tended to prove the entire transaction that plaintiffs had established in part, and to show that the firm of Maguire & Rogers was not indebted to plaintiffs for a loan of $10,000 made by plaintiffs' testator.

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WHO IS AN "EMPLOYE, OPERATIVE, OR LABORER."—Wilson E. Palmer was employed by the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company to set up its machines, to take them down, to repair them, to go from place to place and set them up for farmers, and to unpack and repack them, although also employed by the corporation to sell its machines. In his suit against Seymour Vansantvoord and another, as receivers of the company, the Third Appellate Division has affirmed an order below, directing them to pay him his wages as a preferred claim under the statute, holding, by Justice Putnam, that plaintiff was to be considered an "employe, operative, or laborer," within the meaning of Chapter 376 of the Laws of 1885, and entitled to a preference in payment from moneys of the corporation in the hands of its receiver. Justice Merwin dissented, holding that the grade of service was not within the meaning of the statute.

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MEMORANDUM MADE BY DECEDENT.—A claim of Philip E. Gallagher against the estate of Nathan Brewster for $500 for services was disputed by the executors, and on the trial before a referee a memorandum made by the decedent, retained in his possession, and found deposited with his will, directing his executors to pay Gallagher that sum, followed by the words, "I owe him that," but not stating any particular consideration, was offered in evidence. The decision of the First Appellate Division affirming judgment against the claimant, has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which holds, by Chief Judge Andrews, that, although this memorandum has no legal or binding force, either as a direction or as an obligation, it was competent evidence against the decedent's estate in favor of the persons named therein, as an admission of a valid debt for the sum said. Where the oral proof shows the rendition of services which might create a liability on the part of the decedent to the claimant, if so intended by the parties, but fails to show that they were rendered at the request of the decedent, with the expectation of compensation, the memorandum may, in the absence of any other explanation, be connected by inference with the services, and so furnish the element lacking in the oral proof.

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CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The Third Appellate Division has decided in mandamus proceedings by the People ex rel. Alonzo A. Burby, a Justice of the Peace, against Howland and others, composing the Town Board of the town of Fort Edward, that the constitutional provision that "no judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office" is not only a constitutional recognition that the compensation of a Justice of the Peace is by his fees, but is also an express permission to receive fees for his services which the Legislature cannot directly or indirectly revoke. The statute passed last year taking away all compensation for the exercise of his criminal powers by a Justice of the Peace in Washington County or the town of Fort Edward, and also for the services of executive officers in enforcing them, is held to be unconstitutional, being an infringement by the Legislature of the judicial powers of the State. The office of Justice of the Peace is held to be a constitutional office, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and it cannot be abolished by the Legislature, either directly or by indirection or evasion, whether that evasion be of the express terms or of the spirit and intent of the Constitution.

Rapid Transit Route to be Considered.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York City yesterday announced the appointment of three Commissioners to take testimony and to report to the Court whether the new rapid transit route, as last planned by the Rapid Transit Commission, ought to be constructed. The Commissioners appointed are Arthur D. Williams, John Sabine Smith, and Algernon S. Frissell. Messrs. Williams and Smith are well-known lawyers. Mr. Frissell is President of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Holy Cross Mortgage Burned.

Last evening marked an epoch in the history of the Church of the Holy Cross in Flatbush. A mortgage of $18,000, which had been hanging over the church for many years, was recently paid, and last night the event was publicly celebrated by burning the mortgage. The church was built in 1872 at a cost of $40,000, and up to four and a half years ago, when the Rev. John T. Woods took charge, $22,000 had been paid on the debt.

Whirled About the Shafting.

John Casey, twenty-six years old, of 145 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, was caught in a belting yesterday while oiling a shaft in the Jersey City Packing House, at 154 Ninth Street. He was whirled about the shaft until his clothes were stripped from his body. He fell to the floor unconscious. His injuries will probably prove fatal. He was removed to St. Francis's Hospital.

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SYNDICATE STOPS PROGRESS

Delay in Plans of Brooklyn Trolley System for Bridge Use Attributed to Capitalists.

RAPID TRANSIT STOCK IS UP

The Nassau Electric and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company Are Still Declining Invitations to Go into the Consolidation.

Developments yesterday in the proposed consolidation of the various street railroad interests of Brooklyn lead conclusively to the belief that the plans of the syndicate having the work in charge will soon be announced. Directly in line with the pending negotiations came the statement yesterday afternoon that the long delay on the part of the trolley systems in preparing satisfactory plans for crossing the bridge is due to the influence of Roswell P. Flower, D. O. Mills, A. N. Brady, William Rockefeller, George Gould, and others involved in the transaction. This statement is important, inasmuch as it affects the convenience of several hundred thousand people who are daily compelled to cross the bridge to go to various parts of the Greater New York.

There is not the slightest doubt that, had not the syndicate decreed otherwise, the elevated and surface railroad companies of Brooklyn would have agreed upon a satisfactory solution of the difficulty weeks ago, and their men would now be at work making the necessary changes. Bridge officials as well as the Presidents of the Brooklyn trolleys have known about the proposed consolidation for months, and their apparent concern over the delay in "not being able to agree" has been a bait thrown to the public until the larger plans for consolidation are practically agreed upon. Just why this should be is best known to the members of the syndicate and to those they have taken into their confidence. No one connected with the syndicate or railroads will talk for publication, but the foregoing statement was made privately last night by an official of one of the Brooklyn roads whose company has already been approached by representatives of the syndicate.

The plans of the capitalists, if consummated, will give New York and Brooklyn the largest intramural system in the world. The deal involves many millions of dollars and will in addition to giving the residents of the two cities practically perfect transportation across the bridge to all parts of the greater city without change on the elevated roads, gridiron the suburban sections with tracks. It would seem, then, that the delay of a few months in providing bridge plans will not involve serious loss or inconvenience to the traveling public in view of the magnitude of future improvements.

As told before, the Brooklyn roads involved are the Brooklyn Heights system, the Brooklyn City and Newtown, the Coney Island and Brooklyn, and other lines controlled by the Rapid Transit Company; the Kings County elevated and the Brooklyn elevated road, and possibly the Nassau system. The possibility of the Brooklyn Elevated entering the combine has come up only within the past few days. President Uhlmann has all along held out for a higher price than the syndicate wanted to give, but the latest story is that Mr. Uhlmann has given Mr. Flower and his associates an option on the property.

Railroad men who appear to know said last night that the Nassau Company will eventually fall into line. The Johnsons have been approached time and time again, but believing in a great future for their lines have held out for a stiff price. They are now said to be the stumbling block in the way of the success of the capitalists, who now are believed to have an option on every other road in Brooklyn.

Several meetings have been held at the Waldorf Hotel lately, at which President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Road, and President Uhlmann have been present, and on two or more occasions the railroad magnates have sat discussing the problem before them until 2 o'clock in the morning. Another reason that gives credence to the reported combination is the fact that Rapid Transit stock has persistently sold up for a long time past.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES stated several weeks ago, the deal involves the Manhattan elevated road and more than likely a goodly slice of the Gould estate will go into the Brooklyn roads.

Brooklyn Bridge Elevator Plans.

Chief Engineer Breckenridge of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has a new plan for the disposition of the sixteen elevators in the New York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, by which he now proposes to place twelve on the south side and four more on the north, starting from the balcony floor. This plan will not interfere, he says, with the north driveway or the tracks and platforms allotted to the elevated roads. Mr. Breckenridge says the elevators will have a lifting capacity of 750 people an hour each. The problem of supports for the platform is to be solved by building up the posts supporting the balcony floor and extending them.

NO BAIL FOR MARTIN THORN.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained Thursday on behalf of Martin Thorn, accused of the murder of William Guldensuppe, and denied Thorn's petition to be admitted to bail.

In his decision Justice Truax says:

"It is alleged in the indictment that on June 25, 1897, the petitioner and one Augusta Nack, at the City and County of New York, did feloniously conspire to kill and murder one William Guldensuppe, who was then in the City and County of New York aforesaid, and that, in furtherance of said conspiracy, the said petitioner and the said Augusta Nack did on said June 25, 1897, feloniously allure and entice the said William Guldensuppe to go to the town of Newtown, County of Queens, and that said petitioner and said Augusta Nack did on June 25, 1897, murder the said William Guldensuppe in the said town of Newtown, County of Queens.

"It is also further alleged in said indictment that the said crime of murder was committed partly in the County of New York and partly in the County of Queens, and that the acts constituting said offense occurred, some in the County of New York and some in the County of Queens.

"I am not required to determine on this application whether the people can prove that allegation of the indictment. It is enough to warrant me in dismissing the writ that the indictment alleges that the crime of murder was committed partly in the County of New York and partly in the County of Queens.

"If the murder was so committed, then, under Section 134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the trial may be had in either county. What will happen if, on the trial, the allegations of the indictment are not proved is immaterial to this proceeding. The writ must be dismissed."

W. F. Howe of Howe & Hummel, who sued out the writ and made the petition for Thorn, said he was not surprised at the decision. He will make his argument on the demurrer to the indictment to-morrow in General Sessions.

The detective department and the District Attorney's office are working together in the gathering of evidence against Mrs. Nack and Thorn, and the web of circumstantial evidence is apparently closing around the prisoners. James McConnell, a truckman of 322 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday identified Thorn as the man who had hired him to carry Mrs. Nack's household effects from her Ninth Avenue house to the Baula house in Woodside, where the police believe the murder was committed.

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ROTHSCHILD'S SONS FAIL.

They Manufactured Bar, Saloon, Office, and Store Fixtures in Cincinnati, with Salesroom Here.

The R. Rothschild's Sons Company, manufacturers of bar, saloon, office, and store fixtures, at 579 Broadway and at Cincinnati, Ohio, made an assignment yesterday in both cities to Benjamin F. Cahn, without preference. It is an Ohio corporation, organized on Jan. 12, 1889, with a paid-up capital of $25,000. The manufacturing was done in Cincinnati, and the company has had a salesroom in this city for the past six years. The warerooms formerly occupied by the company, at 747 Broadway, were burned on Dec. 1 last, and most of the insurance is still unsettled.

The deed of assignment was signed by Louis R. Rothschild, Vice President, as the President, Julius Rothschild, has been in Europe for the past six weeks, having gone to Carlsbad for his health, but is expected back this week.

The company has done a large business, extending all over the United States. On Jan. 1, 1895, it claimed a capital of $349,000. The principal business of the company has been the manufacture of bar and saloon fixtures, but for some months past it has been adding other lines, handling store and office furniture and fitting up restaurants. Since June 1 it has been making, it is said, some heavy purchases in this market, and from out-of-town manufactures, and on June 30 Bradstreet's took away the company's rating in this city.

Horwitz & Hershfield, attorneys for the company, said that the failure was due to a number of causes. In the first place, the fire on Dec. 1 last caused the company a much heavier loss than the insurance, which was $32,000. Some of the insurance was paid, but the greater part of it is still unsettled and in litigation. The Raines law hurt the company's trade in this State very much, as it not only stopped new business, but caused many of the old customers to go out of business, and they did not pay the company the amounts due on the fixtures, in some cases the amounts being from $3,000 to $5,000. The company was not protected like the brewers, as it did not take chattel mortgages on the fixtures when it sold them to the saloon keeper.

Mr. Cahn, the assignee, will be here from Cincinnati in a day or two, when it will be determined what will be done with the business. The liabilities are $150,000, and assets in excess of $100,000, chiefly in stock on hand, accounts, and bills receivable, and the plant at Cincinnati. The company does not own the factory real estate, but does own the machinery, &c.

CUSTOMS OFFICER MUST PAY.

Rode Free to New Haven; Ejected When He Tried to Return.

A customs official attempted to board the C. H. Northam of the New Haven Line Sunday morning without first purchasing a ticket, and was told that he must do it. He refused to leave the boat, and in the hurry of starting was carried along. When the boat was about to leave New Haven in the evening the customs official again made his appearance on deck, but was forcibly removed before the boat started.

Less than a week ago Customs Inspector C. A. Du Moulin, Jr., entered a complaint against the New Haven Steamboat Company for refusing to allow him on board one of their steamers without paying his fare. The complaint was dismissed on an explanation by Superintendent Geraty on the ground that an officer is not entitled to take free passage on a steamer in the discharge of his duty.

STABBING FOLLOWED CARDS.

Outcome of Games Played for Money in Brooklyn—Arrests Made.

John Rocco, an Italian, twenty-six years old, is dying at his home, 109 Frost Street, Brooklyn. He has nine knife wounds in his back, which were inflicted during a game of cards he had with four men, whom the police have in custody. They are Frank Laury, twenty-one years old, of 28 Ten Eyck Street; Lorenzo Grello of 9 Jackson Street, Grill Bernado of 10 Havemeyer Street, and Alexander Fileppi of 264 North Ninth Street.

The men were playing in the rear of 286 North Ninth Street yesterday morning. Rocco's winnings amounted to $38. The last game was won by Rocco with four cards of a kind, and the others gave up in disgust. One of the men called attention to a card lying on the floor beneath the chair on which Rocco had been sitting, and accused Rocco of cheating, which he denied. Then the men drew knives and attacked Rocco, who, armed in a similar manner, cut Laury on the forehead and head, but he was thrown, face down, by the men and repeatedly wounded.

He fainted, and, thinking they had killed him, his assailants carried him to his home and left him in the hallway. He crawled to his own apartments, and was placed in bed by his wife. Policeman Collins with difficulty learned who Rocco's companions were and arrested them. His wife said she was afraid that she would be murdered if she told the police.

Scholarships of Industrial Art.

The School of Industrial Art and Practical Design, at 159 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday received seventeen applications from young women desiring to enter into competition for the free scholarships provided at the school by prominent women. The scholarships are valued at $200 each, and will enable the successful contestants to become self-supporting by teaching practical designing for carpets of all grades, silks, stained glass, textiles, and book covers. The school opens the first Monday in October. More applications are expected to-morrow and Friday, the two days set apart for that purpose.

Arm Projected and Was Broken.

Detective George W. Douglass of Jersey City met with a singular accident yesterday. Hoboken horse cars run through Grove Street on a single track, with switches two blocks apart. Douglass was riding in one of the cars with his left arm resting on the open window ledge. While another car was passing on the Twelfth Street switch the two cars came together, and Douglass's arm, being caught between the two vehicles, was broken.

Careless Wheelman Arrested.

James Duff, four years old, of 152 Pine Street, Jersey City, was knocked down near his home yesterday by Sullivan Caprill of Van Horn Street, a wheelman. The lad was badly hurt about the head and back, and was attended by Dr. Mortimer Lampson. Caprill was bailed to answer a charge of atrocious assault.

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